



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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SUFFERING EYES,
with the progress of modern scientific ocular discovery should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of these precious discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,275

號五十七百二第第二第

日六初月五年亥癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1923. 二第期

號九十月六年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	Stop
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9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
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SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
9.30 " "	9.45 " "	Stop
1.15 " "	1.30 noon	Stop
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Stop
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SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 " " 11.45 " " 15 " " " " " "

SPECIAL CARS

By ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NONE.

SOLE AGENTS:

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HONGKONG.

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DAIRY & FARM NEWS

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W. P. SIMPSON

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[785]



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THE PHARMACY,

THE RE BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

MARIONETTES.
A LONDON SHOW.

Probably one of the last articles from the pen of Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose death was announced in a cable yesterday, was the following contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*:

I went, with much of London, to see the Roman marionettes the other day, and left the Scala chilled to the bone—that was the climate—but mentally strengthened. For I was once more struck by the conviction that the way of the marionette is the way of the actor. It may be that the playgoer's respect for the human personality is higher than mine, or that his experience of puppet-shows, confined perhaps to "Punch and Judy," is smaller; yet I wonder that it has never come to him that there must be an explanation somewhere of the fact that though you may have great drama, and great acting, you cannot get the two combined. The play, which should be the thing, is you may say, almost always not the thing. Or it is the thing, you cannot see it for the players. You see Sarah Bernhardt as Hamlet, or as Phedra; her voice runs through you like wine, her sudden intuitions—as the flash of expectation when she thinks the King is behind the arras—thrill you with delight. You are often deeply moved by Sarah, not by the play. So it was with Grasso's Othello, the greatest piece of acting my eyes ever beheld. The nobility of the opening, the dreadful concentration of the close were things to brood upon afterwards. Yet they were not the play. Neither Grasso nor Salvini could bring you to the pass that you dare not look. Shakespeare can, if you read "Othello." He has done it to me.

The "Piccoli" are not so "piccolo" as all that comes to, but fully four feet high, and in scale with their scene and setting. Symbolically the illusion is complete that you are witnessing the growth and development of life—not our life; a simpler and rarer life; life with the accidents rubbed away; alchemized life; which art can handle. The play was "The Sleeping Beauty," which involved a something heady, ed stage, and had moments of quiet beauty. You begin with a musical scene where a bewigged Lord in attendance comes to summon the fairies to the christening of the Princess. The Lord Chancellor is broad comely, in the Polonian vein, made up to look like the poet Coventry Patmore, the trumpeter was a great success. They rose, one after the other, from their seats and stood and stood hieratical and rigid while their queen sang an aria, not without passion. Passion was exhibited by hands pressed to the bosom and much shoulder work. There was no mistaking it. It is what human artists can never do without appearing exceedingly foolish. In these "piccoli" it seemed the only thing to do. The Lord Chancellor was fat and pinkish; the Lord was chubby, the fairies were very pale, very thin, very solemn-eyed, distinctly non-human, and with nothing of the corporeal about them. The next scene was the court and the christening. The royal baby was rocked in a gold cradle by her nurse; the King was the kind of crowned and sceptred periwig which kings should always be, and indeed, must be if kingship is to have its full implication of what virtue is there in *in divinitum*. This King leaned heavily on his *in divinitum*. Except in moments of keener grief, he never lost his monumental rigidity. His Queen a little woman with her hair down her shoulders, had her share of the royal vacuity, but tempered it with interest in the miracle which she had been the means of accomplishing. She stood near the cradle and often looked at the baby. A pretty touch, I thought. Then there was the Cardinal Minister, made up like Richard III—very vivacious; and a captain of the Guards, like Porteus. The fairies appeared and bestowed their blessings. The evil genius swooped in, the light was dimmed, a child fell upon the assembly. The King's outraged majesty exhibited itself in rigor; the Queen covered her face; the Cardinal exorcised the evil; if this was not how a court would take the cursing of a baby, it was how it ought to take it. Of that I am sure.

Destiny works itself out: the Princess, a charming girl, plays at spinning in a cottage and pricks herself with the spindle. The Court sinks into slumber. The Cardinal and Porteus seek each other's shoulders. The King huddles a corner, his crown over one eye. Vest and and horribly realistic spiders possess the scene and cover up the sleepers with cob-webs. Three hundred years pass.

Those dre events took place in 1640. We are now in 1923 or so, and the Prince is at hand. He is hunting in the forest in French fashion; his huntmen have horns all round their bodies; his ladies are in *amante*, with waists and as much waist as in Melton pink with as much waist as in light blue and an eye-glass. He learns the secret of the forest from a peasant; he leaves his ladies with a whiskered and tusked American who is called Tom Dickdollar, battles with the chief spider, reads the cobweb defences, and wins to the Princess. He woos her on his knees. She lifts her head, she falls into his arms at the end of a protracted and impassioned duet. The Cardinal wakes up and yawns; he awakens Porteus, who repairs the ravages of time on his moustache. The Queen wakes up and sees all as it should be. The King wakes up and looks dignified in injury, even with a crown over his eye. You see him beginning, "I am at a loss, my lords." He lifts his sceptre as an admonition to his faithful subjects that he is still here and still their King. The amazons with attendant sportsmen, the Lord Chancellor with a new proclamation, the thin and priest-like fairies crowd the stage. The band plays ragtime and everybody begins cake-walking. Except the King and Queen. They are in the seventeenth century, and you realize that so it must be if kings are to remain kings. The Cardinal looks about for Porteus in order that he may go on explaining. But Porteus is cake-walking with a lady-in-waiting, as Porteus would.

I entirely agree with the critic, Giovanni Papini, who, according to the programme, writes: "This little theatre is the only one to which a man of imaginative mind can go without fear of being disillusioned." If it is a sign of an imaginative mind that one had a desire rather read a good play than see it, then I have it. And now I know why that is a matter of instinct. It is not because we have no good players—we have dozens. It is that they don't fit each other. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FUTURE OF THE AVIETTE.
HUNDRED MILES TO GALLON.

In the opinion of French aeronautical experts, M. Barbot's flight in his seven-horse-power aviette from France to Toulouse recently, says the Paris Correspondent of *The Times*, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of aviation. It is claimed to be the direct outcome of the exploits of M.M. Manuvrol, Thoret, Bessout, and Barbot himself with motorless gliding machines.

Before experiments in motorless flying were seriously attempted, developments in aviation were directed towards increase of speed or increased carrying power. The light motor was of three hundred horse-power. When, some months ago, the *Petit Parisien* announced the holding of an aviette competition next June for machines fitted with motors of ten to twelve horse-power, experts were sceptical and doubted the possibility of flight under such conditions. These doubts have now been dispelled.

It is still maintained, however, that the aviette will arrive at the maximum of popularity only when the maximum of stability and safety has been attained. This is the direction in which M. Barbot and M. Decroix are turning their efforts. M. Barbot, who is in Paris, thought the belief that his aviette is the expression of the aerostatic of the immediate future. He contemplates the production of a machine which will cost about five thousand francs (nominally £200), which can rise from almost anywhere and, furnished with a ten or fifteen-horse-power motor, can land slowly within thirty yards of its objective, and without any risk. Such a machine will be almost absolutely safe, and certainly less dangerous than a motor-car. Moreover, the tourist flying at fifty yards altitude will have a magnificent view of the country, will pass motor-cars on the road, and can land where he pleases. And the cost will be only that of a gallon of petrol per hundred miles.

M. Barbot now contemplates entering for the Bleriot prize offered through the *Matin* for the aeroplane which crosses the Channel and returns with the smallest consumption of petrol. The main condition of the competition is that the consumption of petrol for the double journey shall not exceed three litres (about 31 pints). M. Barbot believes that he can accomplish the journey over the Channel and back in his seven-horse-power aviette with a consumption of two litres (31 pints), equivalent in cost to 3.50f.

M. R. Quinton, vice-president of the Ligue Aéronautique de France, gives the following technical details of M. Barbot's flight to Toulouse. The machine, he says, was an ordinary commercial aeroplane, and nothing had been sacrificed to lightness. In addition to the pilot, who weighs nearly 12st., the machine carried all the necessary, including petrol weighing 44lb., for a flight of six hundred miles. The motor was an ordinary cycle-car, seven-horse-power Anzani, weighing 77lb. For the same weight a motor of twenty-five-horse-power could be substituted, thus giving a reserve of power which would greatly increase the margin of safety. The machine rose from a flat surface after travelling ninety yards, with the propeller turning at 1,350 revolutions a minute, equivalent to seven horse-power. In full flight the machine was maintained horizontally in the air and propelled at forty-seven miles an hour with 1,500 revolutions a minute, equivalent to five horse-power. The machine landed on a space of thirty yards. M. Quinton is confident that aviettes with a speed of sixty miles an hour will soon compete economically with the motor-cycle and the small touring car.

In the course of an address to representatives of the Women's Unionist Organisation from all parts of the United Kingdom, on May 11th, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that this little country of ours was the one to which all the world was looking as the rock against which the waves beat in vain—solid, stable, in a world of change. With our stability linked up indissolubly the peace of the world.

The plays set the players tasks which they cannot possibly perform, because the imaginations of poets have out-steered the current actions of men. So long as the poet insists upon a fairy tale plot he will be thwarted or brought to naught by the interpretation his players give him. No men can exhibit a prince under the authority of a ghost, or a magician using the laws of nature to his own advantage, or a fat knight-living in a dirty-clothes basket. These things don't happen to men. They might, but they don't; and the men to whom they don't happen rarely have the wit to represent the men to whom they might.

Some can do it. Grasso can be Othello, but Iago will let him down. Ellen Terry can be Imogene—but who can carry off the incredible absurdity of Iachimo? The enormous prestige that human flesh and brain wield upon us interferes with the process of art. Cut out human flesh, and the illusion of the poet will prevail. You don't want Sir Martin Harvey; you want Hamlet. You don't want Mme. Duse; you want the Leandriens. Their personalities are in the way. Cut them all out: give the poet a chance.

It is true that men may turn themselves into puppets. On the Greek stage they wore masks, and stood tilted on cothurni. On the French stage they wore periwigs and red-heeled shoes, which would turn any man into a puppet. Action was reduced to a symbol, as the actors were themselves. It is only in such tearing, raving stuff as Shakespeare and his fellow-Elizabethans, who insisted upon adorning preposterous wit, passion, eloquence, pathos, rhetoric, doggerel, music poetry—that you feel the girl which is fixed between reality and ideal. They invite you to see men as fairies walking; well, you can't. Make your puppazzi four feet high, scale down perspective, scenery, and accessories to fit—and you can even believe in "A Winter's Tale." The "Piccoli" have put me wise about Shakespeare.

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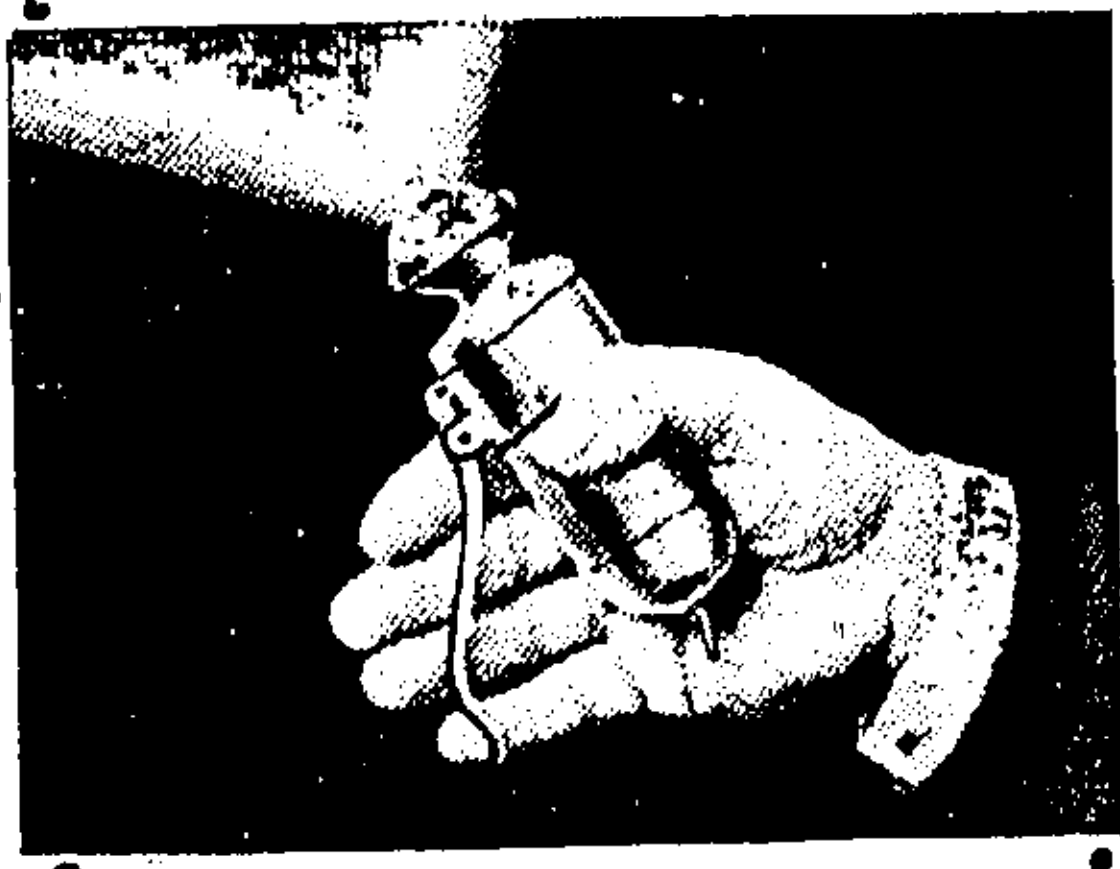
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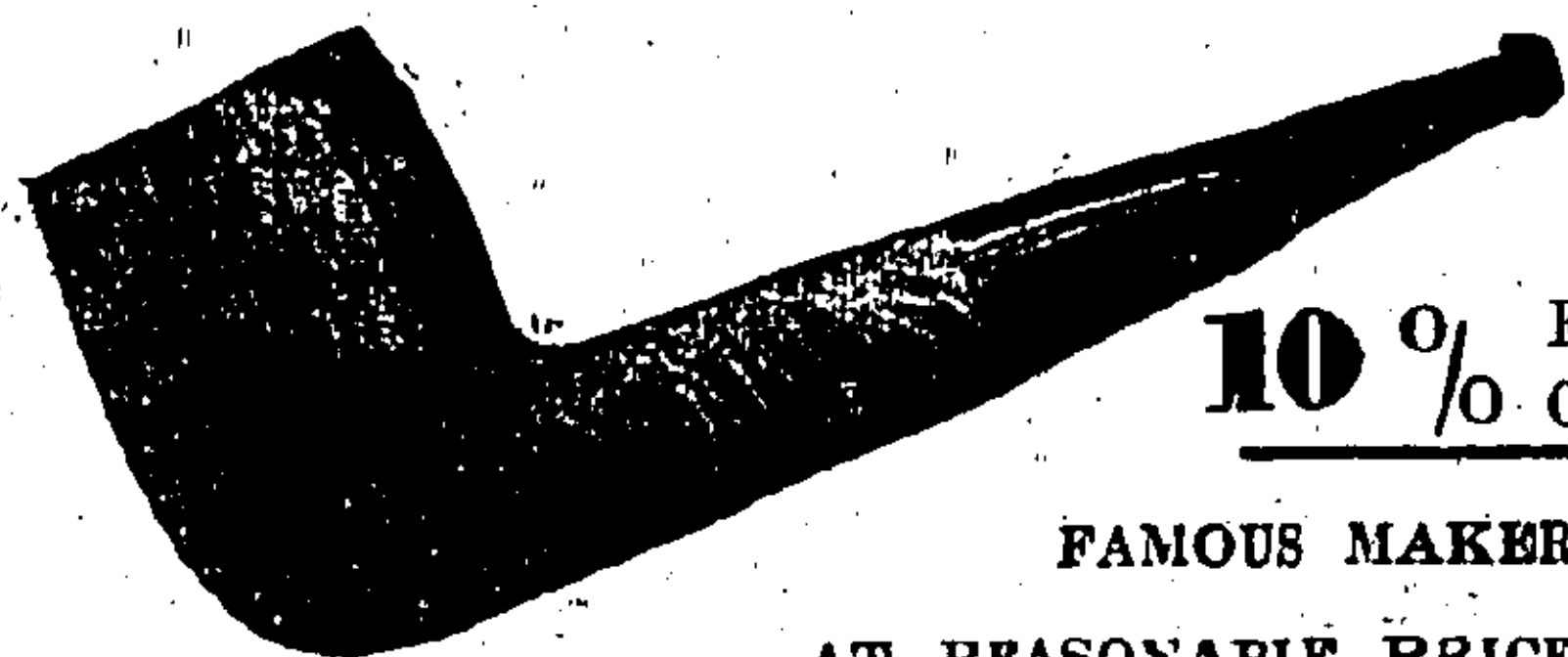
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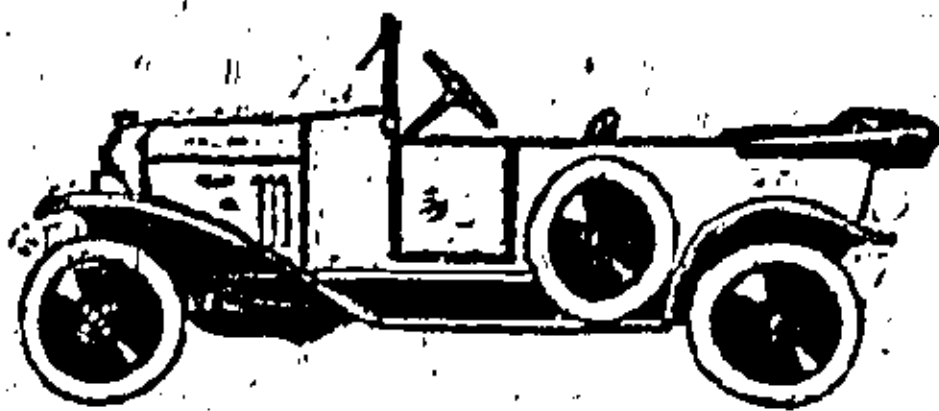
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THE NEW GOLF CHAMPION
A BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

HISTORIC FINAL.

[BY GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.]

Deal, May 12th.

Mr. Roger H. Wethered is the new British amateur golf champion. After one of the most amazingly brilliant displays ever witnessed in golf, he defeated Mr. Robert Harris, the distinguished Scottish golfer, and captain of Great Britain's team, on the Deal links to-day by the overwhelming margin of 7 and 1. Mr. Harris has nothing whatever to be ashamed of, for I declare that no golfer, amateur or professional, in Britain or America, would have stood a chance against the snubbing and, indeed, coldly scientific type of golf that Mr. Wethered produced in this historic final. The only thing comparable to it was his astonishing display at St. Andrews two years ago, when he tied with Jack Hutchison for the Open Championship. I have heard it said that the best golf ever witnessed in an Amateur Championship was that between Mr. Robert Maxwell and Captain Cecil Hutchison at Muirfield in 1909, when Mr. Maxwell won by a hole. The winner's score on that occasion was about an average of four strokes below the par of the course. But it should be remembered that Muirfield is a much shorter course than Deal, that the conditions were ideal, and the weather perfect. Now, at Deal the weather was atrocious. When the links were not being swept by violent rain and hail storms, which cut and slashed the face like whipcord, the wind was sufficiently strong and blustering to make the players think shrewdly and hard before making the shot. To hit high, soaring drives was ever hit as dangerous as striking matches in a gunpowder factory. Just to illustrate the sort of conditions that the players had to face, it may be mentioned that on one occasion the game was stopped for nearly ten minutes while a blinding storm blew itself out.

PHENOMENAL PERFORMANCE.

In these circumstances, quite apart from the great physical and mental strain inseparable from a championship final, Mr. Wethered's performance was phenomenal. His score for the thirty holes played was only three over 4's. No wonder that Walter Hagen, whose prediction, by the way, was completely falsified, admitted with perfect frankness that no living golfer could have beaten the new champion. So Mr. Harris can sleep in his bed without suffering the pangs of remorse. Moreover, his was the kind of golf that would have won four out of five championships. From his point of view it was distinctly unfortunate that he should happen to run full-tilt against a fellow who could scarcely do wrong, and who seemed to perform miracles at will. Mr. Harris was perfectly ingenious about it all. While acknowledging that he had never seen such fiendish golf, he admitted that he failed to seize a couple of chances—just think of it, only two!—and that he bungled a few shots, which, he smilingly observed, "a man of my age must be prepared to do." While, therefore, we take off our hats to a brilliant young golfer in acknowledgment of a perfectly dazzling display of real golf, we must not, in our admiration, forget his adversary, older by seventeen years, who, although hopelessly outclassed, fought with tremendous courage and great gallantry.

At the early age of 24 Mr. Wethered has like his golfing friend, Mr. Cyril Tolley, attained his life's ambition. It is a very remarkable fact that in the four years since the war two captains of Oxford University should have won the championship. Mr. Wethered, and his sister, who travelled by motor all through the night from Burnham, in Somerset, to see her brother retrieve the family fortunes, learned their golf at Milford, near Godingham, under the watchful eye of Fred Robson. The boy showed the greater promise, and when about 14 years of age he won his first golfing prize. At the age of 10 he was a scratch player, and now, along with Mr. Tolley, he labours under a plus three handicap at St. Andrews. There has never been anything haphazard about the golf of the Wethereds; they have gone about the game in a scientific spirit of inquiry. Miss Wethered tells how, when she used to ask her brother about the playing of a particular kind of shot, his invariably answer was that it was no use telling her anything, and that she would never be any good at the game until she found out things for herself. And the sister became a champion first!

A DIFFERENT WETHERED.

The Mr. Wethered at Deal was, in many respects, different. Mr. Wethered from the one we know. He has played through the heat and turmoil of this championship, as regards the hitting of the ball, with a splendid restraint, which, it was imagined, he was hardly capable of. He has been visualised as one of the world's longest drivers, which he is, and at the same time as one of the crookiest. Although this is not a wholly accurate description, there is a certain amount of truth in it. I have occasionally stood agape at some of his efforts. But there was nothing of this at Deal. Quite mysteriously his vaunted long driving had vanished. Here was Mr. Harris, who we thought would be outdriven by the length of a street, not only keeping up with Mr. Wethered from the tee, but several times outdistancing him. But the least concerned person in that vast crowd was Mr. Wethered himself; he did not care two straws whether he was outdriven or not. What a difference from his Oxford days! Then he would have considered it an insult if anybody outdrove him. All he was trying to himself to-day, when the wind buffeted the players, was, "Is my ball on the course?" That was the only thing that really mattered; the ball was on the course, and he was happy. Mr. Wethered has learned the lesson that mere wild slogging is as ridiculous as it is ineffective.

No greater compliment, I think, could have been paid to the methods of the American school of golf than Mr. Wethered's adoption of their putting style. Since his return from the States last autumn he has been forced to the conclusion

(Continued at 'not of next column')

TENNIS CHAMPION.
COVEY RETAINS HIS TITLE.

[BY E. R. NOEL.]

G. F. Covey, the holder, Crabbet Park, again won the Championship of Tennis at Prince's Club on May 12th, when in the last stage of the best of 13 sets match he won the two sets necessary for victory against Walter Kinsella (New York), the challenger. The final score was 7 sets to 3 in Covey's favour—exactly the same margin as he won by last year, but the course of the match was very different. This season Kinsella won the first 3 of the 4 sets, and never got another set afterwards, Covey winning seven in succession.

In all the records of Championships such a feat is unprecedented, the nearest approach to it being in 1904, when Lt. "Punch" Fairs (England), after being led 4 sets to 1 by Ferdinand Garcia, the great French player, won 6 sets off the reel.

On the last two days of the present match, Covey was obviously the better player, and once again it was proved that attack on the floor is the foundation of tennis. The overhead railroad service is a great asset, but it is not everything, and any attack which rests as Kinsella does, very largely on forcing for the openings must fail against an attack with length and cut on the floor.

KINSALLA A TRIER.

Kinsella had given a wonderful display of his own stamp of game on May 17th, when he worked tremendously hard and showed a power of return that has seldom been excelled, while his forcing was full of vim and power. But it could not, and did not, last. Good attack on the floor once more beat good attack in the air. Kinsella struggled gallantly; he is a determined fighter and he never gave up trying, but Covey after the first day was his master.

On that day Kinsella had won 6 sets to 1. On May 18th, Covey changed the whole complexion of affairs and finished up with a lead of 3 sets to 2. He won the first two sets on May 12th, to give him the victory, and won them in no uncertain fashion. There were many fine rests, but it was Kinsella who was struggling in defence. He got many most difficult balls back, but without any real sting.

This is Covey's third championship win. At his first essay in Brighton in 1910 Fairs just beat him by 7 sets to 6. Two years later he turned the tables on Fairs by 7 sets to 3 at Prince's. Mr. Jay Gould beat him at Philadelphia in 1914, and then have followed his two victories against Kinsella.

The challenger in the present match has, by his sporting and determined play, made himself most popular with tennis lovers in England. In America he devotes most of the year to "squash," but he expects in future to be able to give more time to tennis, and all supporters of the game will hope that he will come over again to dispute the championship. —Morning Post.

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that their method of getting the ball into the hole is the better one. Hitherto Mr. Wethered had been inclined to crouch, and with legs apart played the putt off the left foot. All that has been changed. He now stands fairly upright, with feet close together, and the club smoothly and easily in the correct American pendulum fashion. The putt now goes in. To show how the charm has worked, Mr. Wethered in the final took only fifty-two putts on thirty greens—a clear saving of eight shots. That alone was sufficient to bring him victory. He has also discovered a new trick. Instead of addressing the ball from the front, which is the universal way, he obtains the line to the hole by first grounding the putter at the back of the ball. This may be a valuable tip to those, and there are many of us, who go through the motions of the damned when the putter is placed in their hands. And it may be useful to follow the new champion in another particular. He never looks at the other fellow when putting, in case he may be misled as to strength and direction. Mr. Wethered prefers to make his own plan and do his own thinking.

DEADLY PITCHING.

But his putting was helped materially by deadly pitching with the masher-club—another compliment to the American style of golf. When you are continually dropping the ball at the hole-side, as Mr. Wethered did, the putting becomes mere child's play. In this way all Mr. Harris's superhuman efforts to keep on level terms with his opponent were neutralised. It was a heartbreaking business. I do not propose to go into any lengthy details of the match. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Wethered jumped off with a flying start—three up in the first four holes—and was never caught. He went into lunch four up—a wonderful aperitif—and proceeded to pile on the agony by winning the first hole in the afternoon. From this point Mr. Harris was a beaten and battered man; but he struggled gamely on, fighting with teeth and claws to bring his young rival to a proper sense of the deities of golf. But Mr. Wethered only dealt further shattering blows, and the inevitable end came at the twelfth hole with a long, low, perfectly played iron shot that flew like a bullet through the narrow gully leading to the green. So arose a new golf champion, and none worthier has ever trod the links. —Daily Telegraph.

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LINCHENG CAPTIVES' ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

THE PRISONERS AS THEY APPEARED.

The largest crowd that has ever met a train in Shanghai gathered at the Shanghai North station last night to welcome the Lincheng captives. When the train drew under the sheds cheer upon cheer rose in salutes and it came to a slow speed the Russian Cadet Band brought there because two Shanghai men thought that the reception should lack nothing, broke into "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Then pandemonium broke loose, there was a general rush of wives and daughters and the bearded men were almost thrown to the ground under the impetus of the greetings and kisses they received. A momentary pause until each man was identified, then followed in divided cheers for him. Hats were thrown into the air and men cheered themselves hoarse, while tears streamed down the cheeks of those near and dear.

The mob slowly forced its way to the gates and swept through them, the ticket takers, wholly unable to check it, had to be content to allow the procession to pass without making a further attempt to do their duty. While the mob cheered as they were momentarily halted, the shoulders of their friends, and dozens of magnesium sticks, were lighted, the motion-picture camera registered every move.

The men who arrived were Messrs. F. E. Has, L. Friedman, R. Gensberger, J. D. Powell, G. D. Musso, and L. Solomon. Mr. Rowlett and Major Pinger have gone to Tientsin.

"Where did you learn your Russian," our representative asked Mr. L. Solomon, the private bandit, who arrived with the other captives.

"I was in the Russian Army in 1918. I was at Petrograd, Moscow, and at many of the fronts. I like the Russians very much. When I returned to China, I had nowhere to go. So I joined my countrymen."

Mr. Leon Friedman was kitchen mechanic during most of the captivity. He was also the only shaved captive. Friedman looked hale and cheerful. He said that the bandits feared him, probably because of his size. His two favourites were "Monkey Face" and "Big Lip."

Mr. J. R. Powell's beard was much sturdier than most of the returned captives. He looked like a leader among the Russian revolutionaries, in the days before they became prosperous. Mr. Powell looked older and weary.

Commander G. D. Musso looked old, worn and very ill. He had to carry crutches and was suffering. His beard was grey in patches. The entire Italian community and many friends of other nationalities were out to meet him.

Captain P. A. Miller and Mr. Kammerling of the Astor House were responsible for the Russian Cadet Band which cheered the prisoners both at the station and at the Astor House.

THE SHANTUNG BANDITS.

NOTORIOUS DEEDS OF A FORMER LEADER.

The Shanghai Municipal Gazette states: In connection with the recent bandit outrage at Lincheng on May 6th, it may not be inappropriate to refer to the apprehension in Shanghai on December 19th, 1918, by the Municipal Police of a bandit named Poh Taz Ming who was tried in the Mixed Court, after protracted special hearings, was concluded on May 20th, 1919, when he was handed over to the Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai and executed on June 27th, 1919. In connection with this case, two petitions from the Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Associations of Chowchun and Chang San Hsien, Shantung, were forwarded to the Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai and transmitted by him to the Municipal Police. Details were given therein of 28 cases of holding for ransom, in some instances for sums as much as \$150,000, 27 murders and 31 cases of abduction of women; all of which were said to be the work of Poh Taz Ming and his associates. This bandit was also charged with the destruction by fire of some 190 shops and of the Temple of the God of War and the God of Water at Chowchun. The temples contain the remains of natives of Shantung and these were thrown on the river side by the bandits and the coffins used for firewood. The prisoners concluded by estimating the foregoing list as being only one-third of the crimes for which this bandit chief and his subordinates were responsible. Poh Taz Ming admitted at the Military Court the truth of all the accusations made against him in these petitions. His capture removed the leader from a large and formidable band, remnants of which remained in Shantung to join, later on, the present bandit group at Pau Tse Ku.

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THE BOYCOTT AFFRAY AT CHANGSHA.

WHEN GOVERNMENT LIKES TO EXERT ITSELF.

The Changsha correspondent of the N.Y.C. Daily News, writing on June 8th, said:—

We have had two days of semi-mourning in Changsha. The streets have been partly closed and there have been displayed in some sort of contrivance that is to be considered as equivalent to "half-mast" (the most of the shops have such short stunts that proper half-masting is out of the question); they have most of them looped up a corner, but some have had an absurd way of wrapping up the end of the flagstaff with half of the flag and only displaying what is left. To-day ordinary business has been resumed.

All sorts of meetings have been held and all sorts of plans devised. Schoolboys have rioted and flag-wagged to their hearts' content. All classes have consulted with the Government and the Government has consulted with the Japanese Consul. The Japanese Consul has given the inevitable answer about his own removal and the other demands made by the Government: "Please supply to the Imperial Government itself; these things are not in my hands." The demand for the instant withdrawal of the gunboat has been answered in quite a different manner by the arrival of a large cruiser yesterday evening. Editor Chang has continued negotiations and at a meeting held at the Governor's house urged the Governor to concentrate all troops at Changsha and drive the gunboat, the Consul and all Japanese merchants out of the province.

GOVERNMENT'S POWER PROVED.

The Government began to take up its long since abandoned functions of governing on Saturday. On that day while His Majesty's subjects and their friends were wending their way to the British Consulate where there was a much enjoyed garden party, all Changsha was in the streets to see a gigantic procession which started from the Educational Association and proceeded to the Governor's yamen. The crush in the street was tremendous. Every shop was shut, no rickshaws were allowed, nor were any loads being carried; the strike was universal. To be sure, it would not have been universal had not the students enforced it. But it must not be thought that there was much forcing. The students found a fairly willing city to deal with. Intensive and extensive propaganda has not been without its effect, and most of the people of Changsha are deeply convinced that the Japanese are the wickedest, most grasping and quite the most barbarous people known. The authorities got to hear that there was a plan for burning down the Japanese shops and are situated on the river street with the premises of the N.Y.C. which are at the end corner of the river bend. Strong guards were posted at these places, at the consulate and at the city gates. The leaders of the procession were made to understand, altogether unmistakably, that their plans must not go outside the city gates. It never attempted to do so. No clearer demonstration of the omnipotence of the Government with the boycotting that has been going on could have been exhibited. Here, right in the midst of the wildest screaming, with photos of the dead corpses attracting crowds of sightseers, with the wildest ravings of refugees, students, and with the rudest treatment of "traitors"—just an order from the powers that are, and the order was obeyed.

SPORT

BOWLS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW.

Very keen interest is being displayed in this season's open championship bowls competition. No less than 74 entries have been received and these were drawn at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club last night. The result of the draw is as follows:—

First Round.
 D. Gow v. A. R. Whitley; D. Harvey v. D. Mackintosh; A. G. Pile v. A. G. Muir; A. Wallace v. R. Dixon; C. Pathyjohn v. J. McKelvie; J. H. Barr v. J. B. Hamilton; D. Ried v. G. R. Edwards; L. Guy v. T. Grimes; J. McMurtrie v. G. Morrison; W. Macfarlane v. P. T. Farrell; L. Roe v. J. Ling; W. Wotherpoon v. D. Keith; J. MacLellan v. H. E. Stevens; C. Atkinson.

Second Round.
 J. Muirhead v. A. Holland; C. Price v. W. C. Smith; R. Abraham v. L. Lammert; T. W. Hartley v. W. Russell; J. Foulds v. B. Duncan; W. Muir v. W. Gerrard; A. Grinnitt v. W. Knight; J. MacLellan v. R. Hall; A. Macfarlane v. A. Nicoll; J. Gibson v. A. Taylor.

Third Round.
 J. Russell v. A. Simpson v. B. Bradbury; Massey v. G. Greener; W. Johnson v. R. Lapsley; W. Hill v. W. Greig; R. Basa v. G. Green; W. Hedley v. Owick; J. Ogg v. A. Goulay; H. Overy v. U. Omar; W. MacKay v. J. Clark; J. Robertson v. W. Glendinning; J. C. Brown v. J. Ferguson; C. J. Tschick v. S. Gray; Seccombe v. J. Blake.

MARINE COURT.

EUROPEAN CAPTAIN PROSECUTED.

At the Marine Court, yesterday morning, Capt. J. Watson, master of the S.S. *Gordian* (owned by Mr. H. M. H. Newman) was summoned before Comdr. Beckwith, and charged with carrying 77 passengers without a passenger certificate on June 13th. He was further charged with failing to furnish the Harbour Master with such information as was required, contrary to the Shipping Ordinance 1899. Mr. H. C. Macnamara defended and entered a plea of "not guilty" on both counts, and asked for a remand as he had only been instructed on Saturday and had not had time to go into the charges. A remand was granted, the case being adjourned until to-morrow.

WHAT DOES RELIGION COST YOU?

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Senior Chaplain, who based his discourse on the text "My Faithful Martyr."

Today is marked in our Prayer Book Calendar as St. Alban's Day. He is known as the British proto-martyr. What St. Alban was to the whole Church of Britain, that St. Alban was to the Church of the East. Alban was a Christian, but he was a Roman, and a rival for many years as an officer in the Roman Army. It is related that he was converted to Christianity through a priest named Amphilius. This priest was fleeing from persecution when Alban took him in and gave him shelter and secured his escape by dressing him in his (Alban's) clothes. The facts were discovered and Alban was summoned to do sacrifice to the gods, which he refused, declaring himself a Christian whereupon he was executed in his native place, and on the spot where he was slain the great Abbey of St. Alban's was afterwards built. As the first British martyr St. Alban must always have a great interest for us. Since his day many of our Church have had to follow his steps, and have been numbered among the noble army of martyrs, but he was the first to win the crown of martyrdom. We have not the opportunity of the martyr's death. It has never been our lot to choose between denying our faith and being put to death. We may wonder how we should act were we to be compelled to choose. I was reading a book of Sir A. Conan Doyle's the other day in which he describes the adventures of a party of Nile tourists captured by Derwishes and given the alternative of becoming Mohammedans or being put to death. They were not a very religious crowd. One of them indeed professed not to be a Christian, but they all chose death rather than apostasy. It may well be true that it is easier to die for Christ than to live for Him.

Blessed are those who die for God, And earn the martyr's crown of light Yet he who lives for God may be A greater conqueror in His sight.

However that may be we are called to the latter task. We have to live for Christ and we have the lives of God's saints in all the ages to encourage us in the task. We are not pioneers like St. Alban, travelling a way which had not been trodden before. The narrow way of the Christian path has been worn by countless numbers of Christian men and women before us who have encountered the same difficulties that confront us to-day. It may truly be said of us, as St. Paul said to the Corinthians, "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man." We often dwell, and quite properly and truly, on the changed conditions of our modern life in its 20th century compared with life even fifty years ago. But when you think of it the changes are external changes, and man himself has changed very little, since the dawn of history. You go back thousands of years, back to the times of those Pharaohs, whose tomb men now think it commendable to ravish and to rob, and you find that man was very much the same as he is to-day, the same passions and affections, the same ambitions and desires, the same generosity, and the same meanness, the same love of power and the same contempt for weakness, the same desire for gold and the same fear of poverty. The external circumstances of life may have changed, but life itself is the same as of old. We have the same old battle to fight against the world, the flesh and the Devil. The message which the martyrs have to teach us is that we must be prepared to suffer for Christ. It may not be our fate to be put to death for our religion, but it is of any real value we must suffer for it. Our Blessed Lord has taught us that we cannot serve God and Mammon, and if you do not serve Mammon in this world you must expect to suffer. But too many, even of those who profess Christianity, are trying to serve God and Mammon. Let us this morning ask ourselves what is our religion worth to us. It is not a bad criterion of the value we place on anything to ask how much we spend upon it. Take Alcohol, how much does Alcohol cost you in a month? If it costs you nothing, I should have no hesitation in saying that Alcohol has no attraction for you. Or take Golf if you spend nothing on Golf, you are not really paying a club subscription. I should not hesitate to say that Golf has no attraction for you. Or if you tell me that you spend nothing on books, I should know that reading does not attract you. So it may certainly be said of a person who spends nothing or next to nothing on his religion, that he has no vital interest in religion. How does your expenditure on religion compare with what you spend on other things? With bridge, or golf, or dancing, or motor-cars, or the cinema? What proportion of your income is given to God? Alms giving is as much a Christian duty as prayer. The Jews used to give a tenth of their income to God, and the Christian should certainly not give less. Our Lord said "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and He praised Zaccheus for giving away half his goods. If alms were regularly given to God, a portion of our income to God, we are ridding Him. God reckons the amount of our giving not by the number of dollars, but by the proportion which the sum given bears to what we have. The widow's two mites were more in God's sight than all the gold of the wealthy who gave of their abundance. And the rule of St. Paul was that every Christian should give "as God had prospered him." At least a tenth of our income ought to be regularly laid aside.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THOSE SHIPPING PROFITS. A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The N.Y.C. Daily News commenting on the grievance of Moller & Co., Ltd., against the Hongkong Government, says:— "The only point on which further light seems necessary is whether Hongkong acted 'on its own' or under instructions from Home. Either way, it is one of the most iniquitous pieces of sharp practice, not to use a plainer term, that we remember, and, unless redress is given, will leave a lasting stain on the fair name of Hongkong. It naturally adds to the bitterness of Moller & Co. that the money made out of their steamers has apparently been used to build houses in Hongkong and thus earn for the Colonial Government a reputation for paternal benevolence at other people's expense. We advise Moller & Co. to send the full facts to *Truth*, which is an adept at getting many questions pressed in the House of Commons. If Hongkong has merely acted as an agent, let the fact be made plain. But in any case someone ought to smart for it and Moller & Co. be indemnified."

It is necessary to explain that these profits have not yet been used for any purpose whatever, and we might repeat what has already been said in our editorial comment, that it is perfectly plain that the Hongkong Government merely acted as an agent of the Imperial Government up to the time when the Imperial Government decided that Hongkong was entitled to retain the profits. What is not yet perfectly clear is whether that gift was accompanied by an injunction which restrained the Colonial Government from fulfilling its previously expressed wish for an amicable settlement of the claim of the shipowners.

FOUND A JOB.

James Hulst, the insurance agent, who appeared before the Magistrate a week ago charged with vagrancy, came before Mr. J. R. Wood for the second time yesterday.

It will be remembered that Hulst stated he came down from Amoy where the soldiers interfered with his business to such an extent that he was unable to carry on. Arrived in Hongkong he tried hard to get a job for some months, but without success, and after a few nights wandering the streets with nowhere to sleep, gave himself up to the police.

Inspector Cocker told his Worship that he had been able to find the man a job in the meanwhile.

The Magistrate advised Hulst to give up the drink now that he had a job, and try and settle down to a steady life. He reminded him that should he make a second appearance this charge would be remembered against him.

Hulst left the Court offering his Worship his sincere thanks.

and regarded as God's money to be administered by us for Him. There are too many Christians, who have no definite rule for alms giving, who give in the collection when they come to Church or subscribe to some worthy object when their sympathy is aroused by a tale of need or suffering. They keep no account of the amount they give to God. If they did they would probably be surprised at its smallness. If every professing Christian gave even according to the old Jewish proportion of a tenth we should no longer hear, as we do to-day, of God's work being hindered for want of money.

Alms giving is the antidote for covetousness. "Take heed and beware of covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," said our Blessed Lord. "The man who is generous in his alms giving will find that his deadly sin of covetousness, a sin which is always attacking us, and seems epidemic here, where we so often see men who are capable of better things becoming obsessed with the thought of money. It is very true as St. Paul wrote, 'The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.' No one but a fool despises money, but he is the worst fool of all who hoards and worships it, for, as a Spanish proverb says, 'Our last garment has no pockets.'"

"If we are living a really Christian life, we shall not rely God by neglecting alms giving—but we shall give liberally and gladly, esteeming it a privilege to be able to help God's work with our money, and by the practice of alms giving we shall secure ourselves against the popular sin of covetousness, a sin which has now ruined many who had begun as well as God's servants. Think of Baalam, and Gehazi, and Judas, and Demas, and see to it that covetousness does not crush out your spiritual life."

God does not ask us to die for Him, as St. Alban did. He bids us live for Him, and may He who inspired the martyrs give us such a measure of His spirit that we may live for Him and for the advancement of His glorious Kingdom. That is the great object which we need ever to keep before us. The youngest and poorest and weakest amongst us is called to take his or her part in setting up the Kingdom of God, just as much as the martyr who died for the faith. In working for God we shall encounter all manner of temptation but we shall be doing that which alone can satisfy our souls.

Follow with reverent steps the great example Of Him whose holy work was "doing good." So shall the wide world seem our Father's Temple Each loving life a psalm of gratitude. Then shall all shackles fall; the stormy clangour Of wild war music o'er the earth shall cease; Love shall tread out the baleful fire of anger And in its ashes plant the tree of peace.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DETAILS OF THE 40-YEAR FREE LEASEHOLDS.

At the protracted sitting of the Legislative Council on Thursday last when the Ordinance was discussed at great length, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.), briefly outlined a new house-building scheme initiated by the Government as a means of contributing to the solution of the present acute shortage of houses. Briefly, the idea of the scheme is to encourage house-building by granting land "anywhere in the Colony" without charge, on a forty-years' lease. To quote further from the Colonial Secretary's speech on Thursday last:—

"When these buildings are completed, the lessee is allowed at any time that the value of the land is doubled to sell the whole property, as it stands, in the open market on the ordinary 75 years' renewable lease. The price realised goes, first, to pay back the cost of the buildings, and the proceeds are divided equally between the Government and the lessee who has had the enterprise to put his money into the concern. The Government is assured that it gets back at least the original value fixed upon the land and—here comes the important point of the arrangement from the point of view of the housing question—the lessee, directly he has sold, must take his original capital and reinvest it in a similar operation. Therefore, as long as the demand is so much in excess of the supply as to cause land to double its value the lessee will go on building and selling, with the result that new buildings will always be coming into being. While the original lease for forty years is running the lessee can only charge a sufficient net rental to bring in eight per cent., and pay all expenses, including a sinking fund, and insurance and repairs; but there will be no charge in the rent in respect of the value of the land."

The Colonial Secretary's brief outline seemed to require explanation and amplification of certain important points, and, with a view to obtaining further details of the scheme, a representative of the *Daily Press* called on Mr. Fletcher yesterday.

Mr. Fletcher explained that while the scheme is open to all it is principally an attraction to the Chinese house-builder. Europeans can, if they wish, enter into the scheme, but it is the Chinese capitalist whom the Government desires to encourage to build on a large scale until such time as the supply meets the demand.

"In addition," Mr. Fletcher went on to say, "we want the whole community to have the benefit of the value of the land." In the past, land had been sold for building purposes at extraordinarily high prices, which naturally meant that the rent for the houses built on such land was higher than it would otherwise have been. Hence, the new scheme would have a beneficial effect in reducing rent values.

One of the outstanding difficulties in the very knotty question, Mr. Fletcher said, was the position of the present landlord. The Government, in evolving the scheme, had not only to think of the future tenant and landlord, but they had carefully to bear in mind the effects of any such scheme on the present-day landlord. He was the man who had paid big prices for his land. By stipulating in the scheme that the lessee must pay back to the Government half the proceeds of the sale of the site, if during the currency of the lease it was considered to have doubled in value, they considerably lessened any fear of a panic amongst present holders.

Referring to the point in the Colonial Secretary's speech that the "Government will give land anywhere in the Colony," our representative was informed that this more or less referred to the immediate vicinity of Hongkong and Kowloon. "There would be no object," said Mr. Fletcher, "in giving land (say) at Taipei or any other outlying place where it could be bought for practically next to nothing. It was mainly to help those who built on land valued at a dollar or more a square foot. Mr. Fletcher considered that such an offer would be of material benefit both to the lessee of the land and the tenant of the house built thereon."

Coming to the conditions of the forty years' lease, our representative asked, first, how the Government would determine when the land so leased had doubled itself in value. (Mr. Fletcher, in his speech in the Council, said: "When these buildings are completed, the lessee is allowed at any time the value of the land is doubled, to sell the whole property.") Did this mean that the whole property (land and house) had to double itself in value, or only the land?

Mr. Fletcher's answer was that it only referred to the land, and to clarify this he gave an illustration of such a sale. Supposing a man leased from the Government, under the scheme, a plot of land, the price of which was \$10,000. On this land he built a house at a cost of \$20,000, making the total value of the property \$30,000. Then, within five years of building if the value of the property had increased (say) to \$45,000, the owner would be entitled to sell out. The sum realised by the sale would go, in the first place, to pay for the cost of the building (\$20,000), and the proceeds over and above this would be divided equally between the Government and the owner. They would thus share equally \$25,000 (\$12,500 each) and, as the land was originally valued at \$10,000, the Government would be getting a profit of \$2,500.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COURT MARTIAL.

THAT TIRED FEELING.

OR THE SOLDIER WHO WOULDN'T GET UP.

When Corporal Howarth of the R.A.M.C. went the round of No. 3 Ward of the Military Hospital on the morning of April 5th he found several men who were marked up for duties during the day still lying in their beds. He told them all to get up and make their beds, and went away for a time only to find on his return several of the tired ones still lying down. He repeated his order and all obeyed but one, and he affirmed that this was his day for special treatment and he had been excused bed making. He was immediately placed under arrest, and yesterday a Court Martial at Murray Barracks followed.

Major C. P. F. Warton, O.B.E., 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers presided. The prisoner was Private George Brown of the 2nd Batta. King's (Liverpool) Regiment, charged with disobeying a lawful command.

Evidence was given by the corporal and others, and prisoner was found guilty. The sentence will be promulgated in due course.

REFUSED TO GO TO BED.

Private McLoughlin, 4th of the King's was court-martialled by the same Court for refusing to go to bed.

The charges were: Disobeying the lawful commands of a superior officer; striking a superior officer in the execution of his duty; and resisting an escort.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, but not guilty to the other two.

According to the evidence, prisoner refused to go to bed when ordered to do so by Lieut. Corporal O'Flaherty on the night of June 5th after "Lights out." He told the accused that if he did not go to bed he would be put in the guardroom. Accused replied that there was not a man present who could put him in the guardroom. The corporal then went away to get permission to have accused placed in the guardroom. Having obtained that permission he went back. McLoughlin asked what he was going to the guardroom for, and added the remark, "You're a big fellow, aren't you?" He then struck him in the face, and proceeded to struggle. It took five men altogether to get him to the guardroom.

Prisoner's story was that he had been to the "Canteen" earlier in the evening for a drink. He was unwell and felt tired, and he was unable to get up. He afterwards went to the barracks and found a number of soldiers dancing. He joined them, and later proceeded to his own room and sat on a chair in his room not feeling well.

Prisoner's friend, Lieutenant Agar, M.C., pleaded that the man was unwell and probably did not know what he was doing at the time. The excitement of the dance may have sent the fumes to his head. His record was excellent and there was nothing to show that he had ever before been in trouble with the M.C.O.

Accused was found guilty on all three charges, and the sentence will be promulgated in due course.

GANG ROBBERY AT YAUMATEI.

A charcoal and firewood shop in Canton Road, Yaumatei, was visited by six Chinese, three armed with revolvers, on Saturday. They methodically proceeded to bind and gag the folk and one of the managing partners who happened to be in the shop at the time, and put them in the kitchen in the rear of the premises. Next they opened the safe with a key found in the partner's girdle and stole from it the sum of \$300. They also stole a pair of trousers valued at five dollars, and got clear away.

A further question, regarding the leasehold, put by our representative was: "Supposing the supply meets the demand long before the expiration of the forty years' lease, what happens? Is the lessee released from the restrictions imposed on him, or has he to complete the lease?"

Mr. Fletcher replied that "whatever happened the lease would hold good right to the end of the forty years, provided he had not in the meantime sold out." He added that the idea of this was to offer ample protection to the present landlord—the man who had bought at high prices.

Our representative's third question related to the case of a European who leased land under the scheme and built a house with the obvious intention of living in it for his sojourn of twenty years or so in the Colony. Suppose that at the end of five years he was compelled to leave Hongkong, perhaps for reasons of health or other circumstances over which he had no control. What would happen? Would he be automatically released from the lease? Or, in the case of the death of a lessee, would his executors be released from the lease?

To these questions Mr. Fletcher had but one reply—that the lease in such cases would hold good, and if the lessee or his executors wished to sell before the land had doubled in value they would have to sell the lease with the property for whatever it would fetch.

Mr. Fletcher mentioned that the lessee would have to pay the usual Crown rent to the Government for any land leased under this scheme.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM BASS-DAVIES).)

TWO YEARS FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Man Chuen pleaded "guilty" yesterday to unlawfully having in his possession a revolver and nine rounds of ammunition at Ma-Tun Wai on May 21st.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

MEN WITH DAGGERS.

Another man, Mak Kun Yeu, also pleaded "guilty" to unlawfully having a dagger in his possession at Shaokwan on June 5th.

The prisoner told the Court that some weeks ago he was attacked by two men and badly assaulted. In consequence, he borrowed the dagger from a friend in order to take revenge.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball for the Crown, said that a piece of wire was found on the prisoner when arrested. Prisoner said this wire was the handle of a nail, which he had forgotten to leave at home. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

On a similar charge Wong Fan pleaded "guilty," his excuse being that it was a truncheon by an informer, named Lo Lai, and the Police. The Chief Justice did not believe the story in view of the fact that when arrested he was found in possession of a bag besides the dagger. He was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDERED HIS CHILD.

WIFE'S SUPPOSED UNFAITHFULNESS THE CAUSE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Found guilty of murdering his infant son under peculiar circumstances, a Chinese named Lo Kam Shan was sentenced to death yesterday afternoon. As the verdict of the jury was conveyed to him the prisoner burst into tears, and when the Chief Justice passed sentence he collapsed, and for the rest of the time only stood with the support of a European police inspector.

The circumstances of the case, as outlined by Mr. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, were that on the night of May 2nd he was seen by a boatwoman to jump into the Harbour with his little son in his arms. The woman pulled him out of the water, but he struggled and tried to jump in once more. A nearby watchman prevented him and took him to the police station. Meanwhile the baby was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital where it recovered consciousness.

By a strange coincidence the mother was a patient in the hospital as well. More remarkable still, on hearing the child crying in a nearby ward she recognised its voice as that of her own baby. At first she was told this was not so, but on hearing it cry once more she insisted that it was and this was later found to be the case. It was placed in bed with her but later died. This was two and a half hours after its admission to the hospital.

The accused, Mr. Ball went on to say, had made a statement to the effect that his wife had "gone wrong" and it was better that both he and his child should die.

Dr. Ip Kuan Wa, of the Kwong Wah Hospital, gave evidence of the child's admission to the hospital.

Questioned by Mr. N. I. Brewer, defending, he stated that it was sometimes possible for a patient to die some hours after immersion, though in this case the child had been expected to recover.

Other witnesses were called, including the prisoner himself. He stated that on an occasion, some days before, he had gone to see his wife and found her with another man. He thought it better that he should die.

The defence put forward by Mr. Brewer was that the child did not die as the result of immersion, but died at its mother's breasts as the result of her hugging it closely to her and so suffocating it. The action might have been the result of malice against the husband or misdirected affection. He submitted that the jury could not definitely find that the prisoner murdered the child.

In summing up the Chief Justice pointed out to the jury that even in a case where two grown up people agreed to commit suicide together, if one died and the other survived then the survivor was guilty of murder. This case was rather different but the circumstances were the same. He pointed out, also, that there were three verdicts they could bring in—"not guilty"—"guilty"—and "guilty but insane." In connection with the last verdict they could so decide if they thought that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions at the time he committed the crime. It was quite possible that he was suffering from delusions and believed honestly that he was doing the right thing. He added that the case was a sad one.

After a short retirement the Jury brought in the bare verdict—"Guilty" and the Chief Justice passed sentence accordingly.

The Jury consisted of Messrs. C. A. Peel, A. Maher, A. F. Xavier, J. P. Bridget, J. V. dos Remedios, J. R. Way, and A. R. P. Davies.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISNE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).)

ALLEGED PIRACY.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ROBBERS.

Three members of the crew of a fishing junk were indicted yesterday morning for piracy or, in the alternative, for robbery and assault.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) in outlining the case for the Crown, explained to the jury that if they found that the crime was committed outside the waters of the Colony, that would be piracy, if they found prisoners guilty of committing the offence within the waters of the Colony, it would be robbery. Aboard the junk, in which accused were employed, were the master, his wife, two very small children, the master's brother and the master's nephew. On May 2nd the master took a cargo of fish to Macao and sold it for \$500. He also had another \$100 or so aboard, making about \$600 in all. During the night of May 2nd-3rd the master's family were asleep and accused were in charge of the vessel. Between two and three o'clock, when near Lan Tau Island, the family were aroused by the accused who were attacking them. One of the accused set upon the master with a chopper, another attacked the master's brother, and his wife was struck with a piece of wood. All three sustaining serious injuries. Having overcome the family, the three accused gathered together the money and a quantity of clothing and escaped in the junk's dinghy.

The junk was steered to Lan Tau, where a junk belonging to the master's father was lying at anchor. Assistance was obtained and the three injured people were subsequently taken to hospital. On May 5th one of the prisoners was arrested on the Cheung Chau launch. The two others were traced to Macao. They were sent back to Hongkong and arrested.

The defence put forward was that one of the prisoners dropped overboard a quantity of fish. This so annoyed the master that he struck him and knocked him into the sea. Accused swam back to the junk and struck the master in return. This story was borne out by the other two prisoners. They denied that they had stolen anything.

After the evidence had been taken the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" of piracy but "guilty" of robbery and assault.

His Honour sentenced the first and third prisoners to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second prisoner to seven years' hard labour and in addition ten strokes with the lash.

MANSLAUGHTER!

CONSTABLE FOUND GUILTY BUT RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.

Kang Pak Lam, a Chinese constable, was indicted for manslaughter, in that he unlawfully caused his wife's death.

The Jury, consisting of Messrs. J. D. Kinnaird, F. F. Duckworth, J. F. E. Fisher, F. Soutar, F. Silva, de Loureiro, W. I. J. Sousa and C. des Vaux Sullivan.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) in outlining the case said that accused's wife went to No. 7 Police Station on May 18th, to ask her husband for money. There was a quarrel, in the course of which the woman threw her baby on the ground. This angered the prisoner. He struggled with his wife and kicked her, as a result of which the woman had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where she subsequently died within a few hours after admission.

The prisoner told the Court that when his wife came to him for money he had none. This so enraged her that she threw their child to the ground. There was a quarrel, during the course of which the woman fell down. Accused did not want a scene in front of the Police Station, and he kicked his wife twice. He had no intention of seriously injuring her.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Guilty" with a strong recommendation to mercy.

In reply to the Puisse Judge, Mr. Holmes said the prisoner bore a good character and last November had been granted a reward of \$10 for his alertness on duty in connection with a highway robbery at Jung San, as a result of which a man named Ho Kwai was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment at the September Criminal Sessions.

Sentence will be delivered to-day.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.

ROCKS THROUGH THE POLICE CLUB.

Blasting operations at the Wong Nei-chung Road caused considerable damage to the Police Recreation Club and the Bowling Green on Sunday night, a European lad being badly injured. Following an explosion large rocks were hurled into the Club premises, and Master Albert Moss, son of the Chief of the Fire Brigade, was hit and knocked senseless for a time. Two cuts were received over his left eye, and his hand was also badly cut. One large rock fell on to the roof of the Club, making a big hole. As a large number of people were present at the time it is rather remarkable that only one person was hit. On the bowling green a number of flower pots were smashed and three holes were made in the green.

Thinking for Our Customers - - or WITH Them.

Co-operation between Customer and Furnisher is the main essential if a beautiful home is to be realized.

Thinking apart cannot create Harmony or Character that is so much desired; and more often is lost in a whirl of aimless colour.

How can we account for this? Often—very often—the answer lies in thinking for Customers instead of with them. It is Essential for the Furnisher to put himself in the Customers place and think from their point of view.

We have striven untiringly to think with our customers, not alone in buying or making the goods we offer, but in the service we give.

It is part and parcel of our Business—Those who seek Beauty with discretion will find their taste anticipated at

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE BAKERY DEPARTMENT

OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

All Bread sold by Cafe Wiseman is made by machinery under the most scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. The ingredients used are of the very finest quality obtainable. Purity and excellence guaranteed. The old methods of making Bread by hand have been entirely done away with. We have now obtained the services of an Expert European Baker.

Cafe Wiseman Bread can be had in the following kinds—Sandwich, Tin, Coburg, French, Vienna, Household, and Brown Bread.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

"BROADWOOD"
PIANOS ARE ALL BRITISH

THEY ONLY COST A LITTLE MORE
BUT ARE A LOT BETTER.

THINK IT OUT.

LATEST SHIPS' MODELS

AT

ANDERSON'S

TEL. C. 1322.

Powell
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

We have a Complete Stock of

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

In All Makes and Sizes.

AGENTS FOR

THE AERTEX CELLULAR CO.

Also a New Stock of

"KELTIC" FOOTWEAR.

SUN HELMETS, BATHING COSTUMES, AND BATH GOWNS.

"LUVISCA" SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters.
(Hongkong Hotel Buildings).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

"HONG" DOUBLES.

THE DRAW for this Tournament will be held in the Pavilion, 1st Round to be completed by the 1st JULY. [978]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA GYMNASIA MEETING is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Club, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY RAY STANDS. Entries Close Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. [972]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"POLERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, 1923, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 3rd July, 1923, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, 1923, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [974]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [973]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [1107]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SICILIA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 16TH JUNE, 1923.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf at B.S.N. and B. & P.N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 16th June, 1923. [970]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

DURING the Temporary Absence from the Colony of our Managing Director Mr. WILKINSON SAM, Mr. SYDNEY NG, QUINN is hereby appointed to act in his stead, and in the event of Mr. QUINN'S absence from Office at any time, Messrs. TSAI PAW WONG and JOSEPH CHAI'S TAM are authorized to Sign jointly for Procurement for the Firm until further notice. THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD. Dated Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [954]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD., entitled to an Allotment of Shares in THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible. L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [964]

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 70,000 Gallons (approximately) or Less Quantity of Rungoon O.T.S. LUBRICATING OIL, subject to the following Conditions:— (a) The Oil is to be pure, but purity is not guaranteed. A Sample can be seen on application. (b) The Oil shall be cleared with All Faults and Errors of Description, Quantity, Measurement or Enumeration and no claim for Any Subsequent Loss or Error will be admitted. The Purchaser shall be deemed to have inspected the material, and should he purchase without previous inspection, it shall be at his own risk. (c) Purchasers must provide their own containers for the Removal of the Oil. The Oil, which is in tanks, will be run off into Purchaser's containers without charge, but the Purchaser must be represented at the time the Oil is run off in order to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the Oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc. (d) Any Cooping, etc., necessary to the containers provided by purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay usual Admiralty charges for such services. (e) Arrangements for Removal of the Oil shall be made by Purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatsoever after the Oil leaves the Yard. (f) Payment to be made before the Oil leaves the Yard. (g) The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the Oil from sale or to dispose of all or any part thereof as they may decide. (h) Tenders in Sealed Envelopes marked "TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OIL" should be lodged at the Office of the Naval Store Officer on or before Noon of the 28th JUNE, 1923. A. W. GRUNDY, Naval Store Officer. Hongkong. [963]

S. S. "CHINA"

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT DATED 6TH JUNE, 1923.

TENDERS are invited up to the 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 1923, for the Purchase of the above-named Vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Permits to view be obtained on application to the Undersigned. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached.

PARTICULARS.

Port of Register—San Francisco. A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 8,000 fitted with internal Electric Lighting. Length overall between Perpendiculars 410' 4". Breadth 48' 1". Depth 24' 4". Draft fully laden 23' 6". Gross Tonnage 5,060 Tons. Net Tonnage 3,186. Cargo cubic feet 2,369. Where—Govan, Scotland. BUILT When—1899. By Whom—Fairfield S. & E. Co. Banker Capacity 1,287 Tons. Engines and Boilers made by Fairfield S. & E. Co. First Cabin accommodation 140 Passengers. Second Cabin accommodation 40. Bank Steerage accommodation 363. There are on board one Motor Lifeboat, twenty-two lifeboats and large number of Life Preservers and Lifebuoys. The Ship is to be sold with all Deck Stores, Engine Room Stores, Commissary Equipment, including Silverware, Cutlery and Glassware, and all Cabin Fittings including Electric Fans, Mattresses, Pillows and Linen as they now are on board the vessel. All Tenders shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Purchaser will take the Ship her tackle and furniture with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time that the Contract for Sale is entered into. Any error mis-statement or mis-description of particulars shall not vitiate any sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation. The Undersigned shall not be concerned to see to the registration of the Ship but will at the cost of the Purchaser, execute a Bill of Sale in his favour. The Undersigned shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Courts of Justice, Hongkong, up to Noon on the 23rd day of June, 1923. HUGH A. NISBET, Registrar. Hongkong, 15th day of June, 1923. [965]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "Sai" Works, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [103]

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77161 to 77200, 47801 to 47820, 110052 to 110078, 121988 to 122037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 30851 to 30880, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 8775 for 50 Shares numbered 8951 to 9000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th DAY OF JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd JUNE, 1923, to SATURDAY, the 30th JUNE, 1923, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants. Warrants will be payable at THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai. By Order of the Board, WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th June, 1923. [940]

HOTEL TO LET.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

(ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE STAR FERRY.)

NEW and Unfurnished Up-to-date First-Class European Residential and Tourist HOTEL of Six Stories high with Extensive Roof Garden and Basement suitable for Garage. More than 80 Large and Airy Rooms and each Story is furnished with 8 Sanitary Baths and 7 Water Closets. One Large and Long Hall as Dining Room which can hold about 150 Persons. One Smoking and Sitting Room, 2 Billiard Rooms, One Private and One Public Bar in the First Story. A fashionable Electric Elevator, one Boiler, all Electric Lights, Fans, Bells and Fittings will be furnished. The construction of this Hotel will be completed at the end of this month, and same can be leased on 5 or 10 years, to carry on business from the beginning of July, 1923. For Rent and Particulars, Please apply to: TONG WA LAM INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., 43A, Queen's Road East, or Mr. LAI HIN MAN, 9/O ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. [943]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 50-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours. (Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.) Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of date of sale. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [953]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 8 o'clock P.M. By Messrs LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of HONGKONG, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon the same known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1918, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

WANTED.

MUSICIAN to teach Tiles, Bugles and Drums every Saturday Evening and Sunday. Please state Qualification and Salary. THE CANTON SEMINARY OF COMMERCE, HONGKONG, CANTON.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

FROM

Messrs. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Telephone No. C. 616.

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—At Shanghai, on June 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. EVANS, a son. LEWELLIN.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. LEWELLIN, a daughter. TILBURN.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. O. TILBURN, a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—At Shanghai, on June 12th, ANTHONY, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. BAKER, aged 6 months. OLSIN.—At Constantinople, Turkey, on June 17th, Mr. MILNER JONES, of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Cause advised. KLINGENBERG.—At Shanghai, on June 9th, EMIL KLINGENBERG, Chief Officer, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., aged 43 years. OLSEN.—At Ichang, on June 1st, Capt. ROSE T. OLSEN, of the China Navigation Company. SENNA.—At Shanghai, on June 10th, JOSE MARIA DE SENNA (Jé), aged 6 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. DE SENNA.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1923.

ENLARGING HONGKONG.

An interesting series of articles is appearing in the London Daily Telegraph on the subject of "Enlarging London." Though the "Enlargement of Hongkong" may not proceed on exactly the same lines, there are certain features in the historical retrospect of the development of London which are not without interest to all who are devoting attention to the problem of relieving the congestion of the population in our own little Colony. The growth of London is sketched from the days when its total population was contained within the City walls, down to the present time when the administrative authorities are faced with the municipal control of a population consisting of about 8,000,000 persons. The outstanding result of this historical retrospect is that the welcome additions which have been made in the past half century—and especially in

the last quarter of a century—to London's scheme of development are directly due to the railway, and particularly to the low-level tunnel railways, which are described as "the deciding factor and congenial dictator of contemporary schemes for enlarging London." We have not reached the stage of development in Hongkong when we need to consider the construction of low-level tunnels, though a few years ago a scheme was produced for the penetration of the base of Victoria Peak by a tunnel so that a service of electric trains could be run from the City of Victoria to the southern side of the island with the object of promoting its development as a residential area. This scheme, however, like so many others designed to spread out the population, failed to mature, but every year that passes has added to the general regret that so little in this direction has been accomplished. We have had a Government project for a railway up Wanchai Gap, the route mapped out, an estimate framed and a promise given, now four years or more ago, that the construction of the line would be commenced forthwith. Later the Government came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient justification for the undertaking, and the result has been that the Colony is short of many houses that would by this time have been erected on the eastern range of hills had the Government implemented its promises. Then there was the very excellent scheme for the development of the Southern side of the island by means of a tramline over Wongneichong Gap, a scheme which received the blessing of the Public Works Department and the unanimous approval of the Legislative Council when the agreement with the concessionaires came before them for signature. Circumstances connected with the war caused the death of this scheme. In any plans for the development of the island of Hongkong these two means of communication are of vital importance. There is room enough on the range of hills for the entire European population to reside if only there were cheap and rapid means of reaching the top of the hills eastward of the present residential area. On the other side of the water we have the railway which has now been running many years. The remark is made by the writer of the articles to which we have alluded that it is characteristic of the human race to look with derision upon any unfamiliar improvement which may be suggested for their benefit. That is one of the great difficulties of the problem of relieving congestion in cities, but circumstances are forcing upon us the Hongkong necessity for spreading out the population, and it is of vital importance that this should be encouraged in the only way it is possible to encourage it on a big scale, namely by the provision of an economical means of travel. Lay out the area for development, provide it with the means of access, and development is certain to be rapid. Had the Government spent on the construction of tramways the money lost on the famous rice transaction, or the money it spent on the construction of the road to Shek O, building construction in the Colony would certainly have made more rapid progress than it has done in the past few years.

An extra Gynkhana meeting is announced for Saturday, July 7th. Entries close on Saturday next.

The Shanghai Race Club's donations to charity as a result of the past half year's racing amounted to \$133,400.

Mr. Handley-Derry, H.M. Vice-Consul at Shanghai, arrived from Home last week and later left for Ningpo to relieve Mr. V. L. Savage, who proceeds to Newchwang.

News has reached Shanghai from Norway to the effect that Capt. Myhre, the late Harbour Master, was married at Christiania on the 12th inst., to Mrs. Eitzen, the widow of Mr. J. Eitzen, formerly Consul-General for Norway at Shanghai.

The formal opening of the new Far Eastern Hotel, accommodated in a handsome structure in Tibet Road, Shanghai, opposite the Race Course, took place last week. The new hotel is a three-storied building, with a roof garden, and about 100 rooms.

The N.C. Daily News states that Shanghai Chinese have refused to recognise a series of new salt bonds issued by Mr. Chang Ying Hua, Minister of Finance and Director-General of the Salt Revenue Department, on the ground that they are useless unless issued with the approval of, and countersigned by Sir Ernest Wilson, the Co-Director-General.

Two fresh cases of plague were reported from Kowloon during the week-end, and one case of small-pox from Victoria. A British case of diphtheria was reported from Victoria also.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Baddley is appointed Governor's Deputy within the Straits Settlements during the absence from Singapore of H.E. Sir Laurence Guillemard, K.C.M.G., who has left for a visit to Trengganu and Kelantan.

Sixty-three Chinese competitors started from Peking recently in a bicycle race to Tientsin, and 27 arrived, says the N.C. Daily Mail. The trophy, a cup presented by President Li, with a sum of \$100, was won by Chang Teh Chuan, 23 years of age, a dealer in old bottles, who covered the 100 kilometers in 4 hours 33 minutes. During the race, in spite of his connection with the bottle trade, he drank only sugared water.

A severe famine is threatening the inhabitants of the province of Samar, Philippine Islands, as a consequence of the devastation of crops and property caused by a typhoon on the 2nd and 3rd inst. Thousands who have been rendered homeless are depending on unripe coconuts and green palm leaves for their meals, the official report says. The rice crop in the province this year has been extremely small.

A meeting of the Portuguese community was held at the Club Lusitano last night to discuss the question of the teaching of the Portuguese language in the schools of the Colony which Portuguese children attend. Mr. Silva Netto, the Portuguese representative on the Board of Education, was instructed to convey to the Board of Education, the unanimous desire of the meeting that the teaching Portuguese in such schools should be made compulsory.

In a review of the late Lord Northcliffe's book, "My Journey Round the World," *The Times* says:—Personal prediction must decide which part of the book is the most interesting. Lord Northcliffe himself liked New Zealand very much; India less than he had twenty-five years before; China greatly, Japan only on the surface; and in the tropical countries of Malaya, Java, of Indo-China he was thrilled with the novelty and beauty of the scene and with admiration of the men and women of Britain who live and work there.

Experiments in the dispatch of mail from London via Siberia that have come under our notice have not been such as to warrant the repetition of them, but circumstances are forcing upon us the Hongkong necessity for spreading out the population, and it is of vital importance that this should be encouraged in the only way it is possible to encourage it on a big scale, namely by the provision of an economical means of travel. Lay out the area for development, provide it with the means of access, and development is certain to be rapid. Had the Government spent on the construction of tramways the money lost on the famous rice transaction, or the money it spent on the construction of the road to Shek O, building construction in the Colony would certainly have made more rapid progress than it has done in the past few years.

We learn from Shanghai papers that Mrs. Luna Sopher, who died on board the *Pyralis* in 1918, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong, was the widow of the late Marcus Aaron Sopher, of Shanghai, and that she was coming to Hongkong to join her daughters, Mrs. Edward Ezra and Miss Sopher. The deceased, who was 54 years old, was born in Bombay. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. David, a well-known family of that city, and sister of Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. of Bombay, and of Mr. Aubrey J. David, of London, who survive her. At the age of 20 she was married to the late Mr. M. A. Sopher, a well-known and respected citizen of Shanghai, one of the first members of the Shanghai Race Club and a member of the Shanghai Club, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. S. J. David & Co. During her stay in China she was greatly endeared to a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place in Shanghai on arrival of the remains from Hongkong.

The much-advertised reception and dinner in honour of M. Joffe was one of those affairs that make the spectator wonder, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Everybody knew that M. Joffe could not be there, and very few cared whether he could be there or not. But it was the novelty of the moment to acclaim him; and it was all in the good cause of stirring up a little political excitement. So the Russo-Japanese Friendship Society held the function at the Selyokan. The thing was done in style, and there was dancing and singing in various Japanese styles. There was a military band, and Mme. Joffe attended as guest of honour in the place of her husband. The Anti-Bolshevik Society, the Young Men's Patriotic Society, and other effluences of an enlightened public opinion turned up in force and demanded interviews. There were a dozen arrests, a flourishing of swordsticks and a scattering of handbills. There were also 600 policemen who did not know exactly what they ought to do, and for whom, fortunately, there was not very much work at all. So that is how Russo-Japanese relations stand in Tokyo.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH DEUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH TRANSPORT SEIZED
BRITISH DESTROYER'S CAPTURE IN
SEA OF MARMORA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17th.

The British destroyer *Splendid* has seized a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora, with guns aboard from Thrace.

EASTERN ARMAMENTS.
LARGE DUTCH FLEET
UNNECESSARY.

AMSTERDAM, June 17th.

In the course of a speech Sir Walter Townley said he was of the opinion that a large fleet for the Dutch East Indies was unnecessary, because neither of the great Powers in the East would derive any profit from a war in the East.

ETNA IN ERUPTION
DISTRICT THREATENED BY HUGE
STREAM OF LAVA.

CATANIA, June 17th.

Several eruptions, preceded by loud explosions have occurred on the north-eastern part of Mount Etna. Streams of lava have destroyed a number of cultivated fields and pinewoods, and also the railway station at Castiglione.

The Linguaglossa district is threatened with a stream of lava three-hundred meters wide.

PROBLEM OF THE RUHR.
FRENCH OCCUPATION MAY AGAIN
BECOME "INVISIBLE."

LONDON, June 17th.

Advices from Brussels state that the French draft reply to the British questionnaire has been submitted to the Belgian Government. It is couched in cordial terms and explains that by the abandonment of passive resistance, Premier Poincaré means that the German Government must order its State agents to discontinue resistance and to assist the administration.

The French would, on the cessation of German resistance, make the occupation as "invisible" as when they first went to the Ruhr.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GENERAL
ASSASSINATED.

RIGA, June 17th.

It is reported that the well-known anti-Bolshevik General Balakhovich has been assassinated between Brestlitovsk and Bialystok.

BARLICH CABLES.

BANK FAILURE

PROMINENT NEW YORK FIRM IN
DIFFICULTIES.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

The banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, which has a record of seventy years in Wall Street, has failed. A statement declares the assets are ample to meet obligations, "provided they be administered wisely." The firm did a large business in travellers' letters of credit. A member estimated that about half a million dollars are thus invested. The firm's liabilities are stated to be eleven million dollars, and the assets in securities about the same.

INDIAN EQUALITY.

TALK OF "RETALIATORY
MEASURES."

BOMBAY, June 18th.

Venkatapaty Raju has given notice of a motion in Assembly that steps should be taken to impress on the British Colonial Office that if Indians in the Crown Colonies be denied British citizenship and rights of equality in treatment, the Indian Government will be compelled to take retaliatory measures and suspend further emigration of assisted labour to any British Colony whatsoever.

WEST EUROPE.

SALVATION LIES WITH ENGLISH
SPEAKING RACES.

LONDON, June 18th.

In a speech at a dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford, Mr. Baldwin said the civilisation of West Europe was cracking. The whole world was consciously or unconsciously looking for salvation to the British Empire and the United States. If there was any building up to do in the world it was the English-speaking people. In the long run who would have to do it, but the task would require the courage of Pitt and the faith of Lincoln.

SUPER-SUBMARINE.

BRITAIN'S NEW SUBMERSIBLE
BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, June 18th.

It is reported that the new super-submarine will mount twelve-inch guns. The super-submarine displaces 3,800 tons, when submerged, and is reported to be propelled by electricity when submerged, and steam on the surface and to cost, without armament, £250,000.

SIKI F. MORELLE.

PARIS, June 18th.

The titles of neither of the contestants is involved in the Siki Morelle fight, Siki having failed to weigh in before the match.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PRIVY
COUNCILLOR.SIR HENRY PRIMROSE FOUND
WOUNDED IN KENSINGTON
GARDENS.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Primrose was found lying in Kensington Gardens in evening dress early on Sunday morning, with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver by his side. He was removed to Hospital and died shortly afterwards. He had been suffering from insomnia and neurasthenia.

[Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., G.S.L., I.S.O., P.C., was a son of late Hon. Bouvier F. Primrose, C.B., second son of the late 4th Earl of Rosebery. Educated at Trinity College, Glenahad and Balliol College, Oxford, the late Sir Henry entered the Treasury, 1890; became Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India (Marquis of Ripon), 1890-83; and to Mr. Gladstone, 1893. He was Secretary to H.M. Office of Works, 1895-98; Chairman Board of Customs, 1903-05; Board of Inland Revenue, 1905-07; and Chairman of Pacific Cable Board, 1907-11. Deceased was in his 77th year.]

THE SCANDAL OF THE
UPPER YANGTZE.FOREIGN STEAMERS FIRED ON
AND OUTRAGED.

A correspondent writing to the *N.Y. Daily News* from Chungking, on May 31st, said:—

The outcry of the American Government at the Linching outrage has occasioned amongst foreign residents in Western China not a little astonishment, mingled with some slight amusement. In view of the repeated outrages on American steamers on the Upper Yangtze during the past three years of which no particular, and certainly no effective diplomatic notice was taken at the time.

We remember only too well the occasion when the *Robert Dollar* steamer last year ran a gauntlet of fire for close on 95 miles, and received over 300 shot holes in her hull and upper structure. We have never heard that much notice was taken of this incident and we have certainly reason to know that no reparation was ever exacted.

The str. *Longmont*, the oldest of the large type of steamers on our run, has, I believe, been fired at on an average every third trip for close upon four years. Perhaps the American Government regarded the scandalous conditions on the Upper Yangtze as merely normal since the British Government have been content to acquiesce so patiently. Two recent incidents at the port of Wanchien will serve to illustrate the impotence to which Naval Commanders have been reduced by what of diplomatic support.

The str. *Meiren* of the American West China Navigation Co. was held up by the natives of Wanchien, her pilot kidnapped, and to enable the steamer to load, consent had to be given to an armed Chinese guard being stationed aboard. The spectacle was then witnessed of an American ship, flying the Stars and Stripes, in the charge of an armed Chinese guard while an American gunboat lay benevolently astern.

Shortly afterwards a British steamer arrived and on anchoring was boarded by a threatening rabble who displayed the greatest truculence and prevented the steamer loading at all. The Commander of the American gunboat, the only one in port, was appealed to and the only assistance he was permitted to afford was to fire by the mch he would take steps to rescue the foreign personnel. Whatever the cause of these two incidents may have been, and it is known that they were caused by the resentment of the junkmasters at steamers loading wood oil, it can hardly be good for foreign prestige to have foreign steamers unlawfully boarded under the very bows of foreign gunboats.

One of the first steamers to run to Suifu this season was fired upon below Luchow and received six direct hits. The only reply to remonstrances made was that steamers should cease running, otherwise the Chinese authorities would not hold themselves responsible. The same reply was made to remonstrances last year when similar incidents occurred. We may well ask whether if the Diplomatic Body take this sort of answer lying down, they will be content to acquiesce if the Chinese Government request them to restrain their nationals from travelling on the Tientsin-Peking railway until further notice! Under the circumstances the present astonishment and amusement of foreigners here can well be understood and they may confidently expect that the opportunity be seized by the Diplomatic Body to exact reparation for outrages in Soochow.

THE LABOURING POPULATION
OF MALAYA.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT.

The following leading article in the *Singapore Free Press* will doubtless with interest by many in Hongkong, Europeans and Chinese alike:—

According to the last number of the local *Gazette*, in the first five months of this year 69,769 Chinese deck passengers arrived in Singapore, of which 51,236 were adult males. This is just a thousand less than in the corresponding five months of last year, and two thousand less of adult Chinese. And this is a less number than in past years of prosperity, but compares favourably with several lean years during the war. The number that left was 31,604, seven thousand less than in the first five months of 1931. The difference between those arriving and departing cannot be taken as an absolute criterion of gain of population, because, a part from those who die and those who decide to settle in the country, living, no doubt a fair number find their way out of Malaya soon after arrival and are so out of the count. Yet there is to be found in these figures a fair indication that in respect of numbers, we are not losing in the Chinese population of Malaya. Besides, the number of women and children who have come down of late years has done something to take away the reproach, from a stability point of view, of being dependent upon immigrants. The population is being increased, because the sexes, tending to a natural increase of people domiciled here. Whether the descendants of the immigrant Chinese add to our industrial population is altogether another matter. A certain number do, no doubt, follow in the footsteps of their fathers and become artisans, thereby increasing the productive power of the colony, but we are afraid that numbers drift into commerce and become poor tailors and office assistants, useful in a way, but ancillary rather than directly productive labourers. We must not overlook the number of women labourers now in the Straits. In the Singapore godowns they are employed by the hundred, and many are seen taking a share in the coolie labour of building and earth-work. Taking it by and large, we shall be for a long time dependent upon imported labour. So long as the exchange between here and China is favourable, there will be the greatest of all attractions for them to come over and help us and as the price of silver seems to be downwards rather than upwards, this rate of exchange is in favour of keeping up the supply of coolie labour. The uncertainty of things political in China is a factor in our efforts to attract the immigrant security and safety while carrying on his lawful occupations that is missing in Canton, at all events. There is a disadvantageous side to this, as Hongkong has found out, and that is trouble in Canton has driven thousands of undesirable into the City, not only increasing the cost of living and adding to the difficulty of housing, but bringing into that Colony a number of political undesirable. An article in the *China Express* deals with the question of labour in Hongkong, and it begins "The old days, when the cost of labour was so small that it did not enter into the serious consideration of a contract are past—probably for ever." The article points out that the difference in the cost of labour at Home and in the East is now so small that it is no longer economical to build ships in that Colony. In the old days labour was in the hands of the old-fashioned guilds, who were guided in fixing the rate of wages by local conditions and the cost of living. During the war a large number of policies went to France, and very many Chinese, unable to return to their native land, took work in ships in Western waters. All these men found themselves working at a scale of wages which, to them, meant unheard of wealth. The result was that when they did filter back to China, they were in no state of mind to continue working for the meagre pitance which had formerly satisfied them. They organised, with the object of raising the reward of labour, formed trade unions, which have taken firm root in Southern China and Hongkong, and have successfully worked their unions to what, compared with olden days, is an advantageous position, as regards making demands for larger wages. Fortunately, they have not so far copied their western brothers as to ban piece work, but they have accumulated funds which give them very great power. The members are not yet educated up properly to estimate the value of their "walking delegates," who, with the other officers of the unions, make the usual good thing out of it, and this ignorance is likely to continue. A distinct danger to this Colony is the transmission of these Union tactics here. We cannot shut our eyes to the danger of combinations of the workers so organised as to throw the commercial machinery of the City and Port out of gear. We are between the two fires of India and Ceylon, and of China, where strikes are becoming almost as common as in Australia, though happily less persistent and damaging. But the problem will have to be faced. In part it may be done by playing off one nationality against another, but the safer way would seem to be to keep an eye on labour-saving devices that will lessen dependence on mere human strength. These may, in the first instance, look like a great premium to pay for safety, or comparative safety, but it is easier to deal with a comparatively small number of men who work the labour-saving devices, than with large bodies of unskilled labour, and besides, when two men and a machine do as much as twenty men with their arms and legs, we could afford to pay them better, and also might find it easier to find substitutes for them in the time of difficulty.

THE PRINCE AND THE
PRESS£25,000 FOR THE NEWSPAPER
PRESS FUND.

For the greater part of its history the Newspaper Press Fund has benefited from the practical support and recognition of Royalty. The present King is patron, and at different festivals the chair has been occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Albany and Prince Arthur of Connaught. But the diamond jubilee dinner at the Hotel Victoria, on May 10th, was the first occasion on which the Heir Apparent has presided. This distinction, marked well the attainment of a real letter day in the history of the organisation, and a period when its beneficent work has reached the highest stage of usefulness. To this generous support of the Prince of Wales, along with the untiring efforts of the appeal committee, presided over by Sir Herbert E. Morgan, was due the raising in donations of the record sum of £25,000, including donations from the King and from the Prince of Wales of £20 each. Last year the amount was £14,000. The Prince himself had in an appeal issued through the Press, expressed an "earnest wish to help the splendid work" and further the objects of beneficence of the fund, which it may be observed, has a distributed in grants and pensions since it was established no less than £150,000.

The Prince drew a company of exceptional distinction and influence both in the Press and outside. At the head table were Viscount Burnham, president of the Fund, Viscountess Burnham, the Earl of Athlone, Viscount Hambleden, Viscountess Hambleden, Lord Riddell, Mr. Winston S. Churchill, Sir Douglas M. Hogg, K.C., M.P. (the Attorney-General), Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke, Viscount Leverhulme, Sir C. A. Montagu Barlow, Minister of Labour, Lieut.-Col. E. F. and Mrs. Lawson, and the Ambassadors of Spain, Brazil, Japan, Germany and Argentina; whilst seated elsewhere were Ministers and other State representatives of America, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Rumania, Italy, Roumania, Spain, and Switzerland. Representation of so many nationalities is rarely seen at any public gathering.

SIXTY YEARS' GOOD WORK.

After the loyal toasts, the Prince of Wales, proposing "The Newspaper Press Fund," said: "Your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the compliment you have paid me to-night in inviting me to preside at this anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, of which His Majesty the King is patron, and which, by the celebration of its Diamond Jubilee, may now be said to have arrived at a stage of respectable antiquity. (Laughter.) For sixty years it has carried on the beneficent work of assisting large numbers of men who have devoted their lives to the profession of journalism, but upon whom the sun of success has shone less liberally than on their more fortunate fellows. For sixty years it has relieved distress and suffering, and for an equal period has brought into conspicuous evidence the splendid qualities of mercy, charity, and sympathy. I do not forget that this evening I am privileged to occupy a chair which has been filled by past years by men famous in literature, in art, and in literature. You are entitled to point to a remarkable roll of past presidents, which contains, among others, the names of Charles Dickens, Lord Salisbury, and successive Prime Ministers, representing every shade of political opinion. Politicians, I believe, occasionally differ in their thoughts and views—(laughter)—but when they do agree their unanimity is wonderful. (Laughter.) Never has a voice been raised in admiration and respect for the philanthropic efforts this fund has put forth during its long career. (Cheers.) We may, I think, lawfully marvel at the wonders performed by the newspaper distributor, supplying us, as he does, with the latest intelligence, not as any of our dishes, at breakfast in the morning, with dispensation of Providence, evening journals as well. (Laughter.) So that if the morning papers make a slight mistake their evening contemporaries can set them right. (Laughter.) Modern science is working hand-in-hand with journalism, and has put a girdle around the earth. We read of marvellous happenings in distant climes, see photographs of events and people in every quarter of the globe, and before we settle down to the city news or the Parliamentary report we should say to ourselves, "This really is very cheap for a penny—or three half-pence—or two-pence," as the case may be. (Laughter.) We know immediately everything that has taken place, and I believe it has happened (in very remote times, of course) that we have been fully informed of the things which never occurred at all. (Laughter.) The best example of—shall I call it intelligent anticipation?—that I have ever experienced was an occasion when travelling in one of our Dominions—I won't say which—an aeroplane was specially sent out to meet me on my way, and bombarded the station with very heavy bundles of account of my visit to, demeanour in, and departure from a certain town three-quarters of an hour before I arrived. (Laughter and cheers.) However, in these days, "the race for speed becomes more and more onerous every day," as Lord Riddell said from his chair two years ago—(laughter)—so perhaps intelligent anticipation may occasionally be regarded as preferable to belated recognition. But, ladies and gentlemen, I am wandering from the object for which I have been invited. The cause which I plead this evening is essentially a practical one, and depends largely on sustained and liberal help on the part of the public. I should at once say in tribute to the generosity of the community that they have always

looked on this fund with the greatest possible favour, and only last year, under the able and persuasive chairmanship of Lord Leverhulme—(cheers)—the fund was able at its annual dinner to beat all records. To-night, I am asking you to go one better—(hear, hear)—and to leave the noble lord's noble lord hopelessly in the shade. (Laughter.) I apologise to him for having said this. (Laughter.)

Now figures, people say, will prove anything, save that they seldom prove interesting. I do not propose to plunge into a morass of statistics, beyond saying that since its creation this fund has distributed no less than £160,000 in grants and pensions. (Cheers.) Any necessary details will, I am sure, be supplied by the president, Lord Burnham. We are met together to-night for the sake of others, and I am proud to think that the many splendid institutions of our land, established and maintained by all classes of our community, bear witness to the fact that the British nation is generous and charitable to the last degree. (Hear, hear.) It is difficult to beat our country at anything, but when it comes to a matter touching the emotions of the heart no one can come near us. (Hear, hear.) I will only add this, this so far as the fountain of charity is concerned, we shall never get dry in this country. (Laughter.) This fund is able and carefully administered; the demands on its resources with the growth of the newspaper Press are incessant and increasing. I ask you, therefore, to help by giving generously and with sympathy, and I make that appeal with the utmost confidence, because I know I am not appealing in vain. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Newspaper Press Fund, coupled with the name of the president, Lord Burnham. (Cheers.)

ROYALTY AND PRESS.

Viscount Burnham, responding, said he did not lay himself out to exaggerate when he said that the Prince of Wales had given the most hearty and sincere pleasure to the whole of the newspaper Press not only of Great Britain but of the whole of the British Empire, which shared its spirit and followed its traditions, in presiding over the Diamond Jubilee of what was without question or cavil its first and foremost institution. (Cheers.) He was told that it was an unwritten rule in every editor's room in every well-conducted newspaper office that, when in doubt, the play the Prince of Wales, and then the last snapshot was fired at what the papers used to call the "G.P." "B.P." This night they offered him the freedom of the Press. (Cheers.) The freedom of the Press was not what Hobbes called "the desolate freedom of the wild ass." Then wild men were what were mostly the outside contributors. (Laughter.) It was the freedom of the Press which, although it might have been at times abused, was at the very foundation of British freedom itself. In a "bright and breathing world" the newspaper Press was a *sine qua non* est. This night they had gained not only a patron, but a friend who knew them, but who liked them just the same. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone, when he presided over them in 1867, said: "The Press, which was formerly the privilege of the educated class, has become the patrimony of the people." The confidence of the public showed that they valued their inheritance, of which those present were the stewards and the trustees, and they thought, perhaps, that in the rough balancing of good and evil journalists were not so bad as they might be, and a little better than they were painted. (Cheers.)

LORDS AND COMMONS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, proposing "The House of Parliament," said: "There are two main sources from which the House of Lords has derived strength in modern times. One is the House of Commons and the other is the Press. (Laughter.)" must be very careful in handling this subject in the presence of such distinguished representatives as Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell. (Laughter.) But it is certainly a remarkable tribute to the power and influence of the Press in this great free country that so many of its leaders should have been elevated to the peerage in the last generation. And surely that is a fact which adds to the vitality and to the strength and, if I may say so, to the circulation—(laughter)—of the institution which they adorn. It is right that persons who wield great power in the Commonwealth should have definite, formal, assigned positions in the Legislature. And, if I may say so, it is also right that persons who take the responsibility and have the means of guiding public opinion from day to day and week to week and hour by hour by machinery—(laughter)—and organisation should also present themselves in their proper places, in the flesh, in the assembly where they can vindicate their opinions to their peers. (Laughter.) It is undeniable that the Parliamentary age in which we have all been brought up, seems, in some countries, to be passing into a decline or adolescence. Parliamentary and representative institutions are to-day the subject of attack from both extremes of political opinion. They are attacked by the violence and rousings, and still more by the doctrines and methods of extreme Socialism or Communism, for, believe me, fair play, free speech, careful precedent, long tradition—each are the foundation and the glory of the British House of Commons—never carried that rigour of iron, collective discipline of the Socialist system. And they are also attacked in some countries by the advocates of extreme reaction. Parliamentary institutions will have to fight for their lives in every country in the years that are to come, against the forces, which, under modifications, and with different methods, on the one hand are akin to Bolshevism, and on the other hand to Fascism. I believe most sincerely that in Britain the home of Parliamentary institutions, their birthplace, and the scene of their most prolonged and most brilliant exemplification—I hope and believe they will not only fight against these forces from both extremes but that they will hence it may still be found that the memorable words of Pym are true that "Nong have brought about the break-up of Parliament, but Parliament has broken them up." (Cheers.) I firmly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE DRUG TRAFFIC
REMEDY IN PUBLIC OPINION.

Following is the full text of the recent letter sent by Sir John Jordan to *The Times*, of which *Reuter* cable a summary at the time:—

Sir,—All of your readers who are interested in the affairs of China owe a debt of gratitude to *The Times* for your recent articles on opium. Your Peking Correspondent has set forth the facts with his usual knowledge and judgment, and your leading article of Saturday summed up the situation in a spirit of fairness, which will command general approval. The whole position in China, as you state, has not been fully realized in this country, and it has apparently been a little understood in the United States; if one may judge from the official Report of the Hearings in February last before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington on the question of limiting the production of narcotic drugs to medicinal and scientific purposes.

There are one or two points in your articles on which, with your permission, I should like to add a few words of comment. I cannot endorse your Correspondent's statement that the Chinese interest in the suppression campaign of 1907-17 was due to a desire to stop the foreign importation. I was closely and actively associated during all those years with the Chinese authorities both in Peking and in the provinces and with most of the representatives of public opinion in the country, and it is my firm conviction that the movement was aimed throughout at the suppression of the native cultivation, no less than at the stoppage of the foreign importation.

But this is past history, and you, Sir, have touched the realities of the present situation when you say that the temporary success of prohibition has proved that a public opinion does exist in China powerful enough to overcome the opium habit, and that it is our business to arouse it. With that sentiment I am in cordial agreement, and I think that the present moment offers a favourable opportunity for its practical application. Prohibition and State regulation of opium are both ineffective under present conditions in China. The only effective remedy lies in the elimination of militarism, which is responsible for the revival of the cultivation. Recognizing this, the Chinese chambers of commerce have already started a movement for the removal of this incubus, which presses heavily on the whole economic life of the country, and have solicited the co-operation of their foreign friends in the attainment of several items in their programme. British and American public opinion count for much in China, and the fact that *The Times* is arousing interest in the question in this country should prove a powerful stimulus to the representatives of the commercial classes there, who have initiated this movement. —Yours faithfully, J. N. Jordan.

believe our institutions will survive the new test to which they are exposed, but if the Parliamentary institution in our country are to maintain themselves under these new conditions it will only be because the House of Commons preserves its hold on the reason of the great mass of the people—(hear, hear)—and because it proves itself the great effective instrument of the national will at any given time and capable of reckoning with the real needs of the times, and because it is truly representative of the genius, the virtue, and the solid sense and glory of Britain. (Cheers.) It is only by the great achievements, which it still rests with the Commons of England to perform, and the great and supreme service which is required of them, that they will be able to maintain the immense, modifying influence they render to the State. (Cheers.)

Lord Willoughby de Broke responded, for the House of Lords, and said, he would like to pay a humble tribute to the British Press. It seemed to him that society divided itself into two classes of people; first, those who move heaven and earth to get their names into the newspapers, and secondly, those who move heaven and earth to keep their names out of the newspapers. (Laughter.)

Sir Douglas M. Hogg, K.C., M.P., the Attorney-General, responding for the House of Commons, said that as a new member of the House, he might tell them that one of the things that most struck a member when he went there was the extraordinary generosity of the House of Commons. If anyone got up to make his maiden speech in what was not an easy place to speak, he was always received with sympathy, attention, and without interruption. The second thing that struck him was a quality that one would not expect to find among politicians, and that was the sincerity of the House of Commons. The Lower Chamber, he said, was the platform of the nation, but it would not be a very successful platform if it were not for the sounding board of the Press Gallery.

Sir James G. Owen (president of the Newspaper Society) proposed "The Visitors." The Spanish Ambassador, in response, said that the representatives of foreign Powers present that evening were at one with his Royal Highness and all those who had pleaded for their generosity on that occasion. The speaker referred to the long and tedious education and apprenticeship undergone by those who served the public in the Press, and said it was because the Newspaper Press Fund cared for its members that the visitors came to their table that evening with respect and sympathy.

Viscount Leverhulme proposed "The Chairman," and referred to the valuable services of His Royal Highness in promoting the unity of the Empire.

PRINCE AND PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Prince of Wales, in responding, said: "Your Excellency, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I have already told you this evening that I take it as a compliment and am very proud to have been in the chair this evening, but I am especially pleased in any way to be able to help the Press. The Press and journalists have always been very good to me.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

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BRITISH
MADESEESAW OF FASHION.
SOME METICULOUS OBSERVANCES.

[BY THE OLD STAGER.]

A sentence and a scene from the past come
back to me and label very concisely the
period round 1900—a time of meticulous
social observances.A girl of nineteen calls from the writing-
table in a London back drawing-room to
her mother in the drawing-room: "Mother,
am I sincere or very sincere to Captain
Bashford?"Observe, she does two antediluvian things.
She consults her mother, and she sees im-
portance in the form and wording of a letter.
We considered it of the first importance
in 1900—the slow graduation from "yours
very truly" to "yours sincerely," and thence
—oh, pulsing triumph for the recipient!—to
"yours very sincerely.""Dear Miss de Vere," "My dear Miss de
Vere," "Dear Miss Dora" (greatly daring
over the Christian name, one reverts to plain
"Dear" as a sop), "My dear Miss Dora," and
then—suicide or settlements?Incredible to day! There are no surnames.
The debutante writes to Captain Bashford:
"Dear Bertie, lunch 1.30 Thursday, for
Ramsleigh—Yours, Molly." "Yours"—and
she only met him first in May!And another thing. In 1900 it was the
mark of a bouncer (or of one on the boundary
line) to talk of a woman in her absence by
her Christian name, if one addressed her
formally in her presence. One would not
have dreamed of saying: "I sat next Molly
Branshaw night if I face to face one called
her 'dear Molly.' Nowadays it would be
voted stupid in the extreme to speak of her as
Lolly Molly, unless, of course, she was not a
contemporary. Fine shades!And titles held wonderful distinctions,
insoluble to the foreigner and the novice
of high life, illogical to the last degree. For
example, the Honourable Charles Starvenore
(Lord Starvenore's younger brother) would be
announced into the drawing-room as "Mr.
Starvenore." "Mr. Charles Starvenore"
would be printed on his visiting-card, but
on his envelopes you would address him
as "The Honourable Charles Starvenore."But his father, the seventh Viscount
Mortgage of Broke, would be described on
his visiting-card as "Viscount Mortgage,"
on his envelopes as "The Viscount
Mortgage," and announced as "Lord
Mortgage." Obscure for the foreigner,
meticulous for the savant, and highly
illogical.The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was
simply described on his visiting-card as "Mr.
W. E. Gladstone." I regret to say that an
ex-Minister who has not had leisure to ac-
quire knowledge in his pastorate as "The
Right Honourable"—. But there are
not many people left to shudder at this
solecism. In 1900, as much as in 1840, there
were "things that simply aren't done or
said." To pronounce a girl as "girl," to talk
of London as "town," to speak of "lunch"
instead of "luncheon"—these acts were
damning in 1900.In 1840 the language of great Whig ladies
would have been Greek to a modern diction-
ary. Here is a sentence embodying some
of the language common among Whig
ladies of quality in 1840. "When my
woman stopped at the potter's, she
left my gold bracelet, given me by
Lady Harriet, in the chariot, and
she dropped my laylock chequy cane-
pot on the balcony, and stole a yala
souverain from my lovely man."This serious charge in modern parlance
would run: "When my maid stopped at
the local doctor's, she left my gold bracelet,
given me by Lady Harriet, in the carriage,
and she dropped my lilac china coffee-pot
on the balcony, and stole a yellow sove-
reign from my husband's servant."And here we all are in 1923 speaking a
common language (debased at that), aiming
at conciseness rather than form, seeking
"lik" rather than beauty, shortening, in
short, your "yours sincerely" into "yours."But whether, apart from, and cere-
mony, Miss Dora of to-day is more or less
sincere at heart, as her acquaintance with
Bertie Bashford unfolds, opens up a larger
question. She has acquired (one seeks not
to learn how) knowledge of the plain facts
of modern history, and that is an advance
beyond her sister of 1900.The fable of the currant bush is a dead-
letter: the stork has flapped his wings and
gone to join the Fairchild Family in Limbo-
land. The birth of a baby may be referred
to without an interchange of hot blushes.But that knowledge taught her the vital
thing—the supreme importance of the choice
of a mate in personal and not worldly
grounds? Does she, so young, grasp (at long
last) the supreme truth of that wise bibli-
cal saw: "Better a dinner of herbs . . .
or is she still to learn it litterly with tears
after five years of married life?"At the ball, do her eyes still quicken
with interest (ah! old and loathed by her
to every Johnny Damsel and younger son)
when Bertie Bashford of the Guards slopes
laughingly into the ballroom, and does she
thereafter answer at random till Bertie has
sought her out and fixed a dance?And if it is so, may we hope that she is
but obeying Tennyson: "Don't marry for
money, but go where money is!" I fear
that even recent experiences have taught
no lesson here. I doubt even that paper-
with thirty years of acquired wisdom and
the revelation of postwar psychology—will
yet agree to substitute eugenics for
economics.O lovely daughter of a lovely mother,
take an old stager's parting advice.If on paper you are no longer very sincere
in your acquaintance with Captain Bash-
ford, be very sincere in your heart. Take it
from me, you have been taught. Take it
from me that with an uncongenial Bertie
it can't be done—at any figure.You have not your grandmother's patience
nor her resignation. You expect more from
life than she did. You are wiser than she,
not sterner. You have cut away the frills
of form and ceremony. Now cut away the
poisonous tendrils that are rooted in a de-
cayed tradition. Don't pine for Captain
Bertie unless you are certain you can be
"very sincerely" his.Dealing with several cases of drunken-
ness following the payment of the dole, at
Thames Police-court last month, the mag-
istrate, Mr. J. B. Cairns, said "it was
a new disease—dole, drunk, and disorder-
ly." I have no hesitation in saying that
the dole is debauching a big section of the
public.CUTICURA
CARES FOR YOUR HAIRNothing like shampoos with Cuti-
cure Soap and hot water, preceded
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spots of dandruff and itching, to
keep the scalp and hair healthy.
They are ideal for all toilet uses.Sung 11, Fabian (the Great British Soap) Co.,
London, Ltd., 11, St. James's Place, London, W.1.
Cuticura Soap without msg.

20 22

WORTH
WHILENothing that you possess is
more worth looking after than
your health. Your comfort,
your happiness, your effi-
ciency and success all depend
upon it. Take good care of it!
Never neglect any ailment of
the stomach, liver or bowels
but make a point of taking a
dose of Beecham's Pills as
soon as you are conscious of
indisposition, from such a
cause. Many people find this
an excellent way of avoiding
the many disorders which
arise from constipation and
indigestion and a reliable
means of preserving health
and strength.BEECHAM'S
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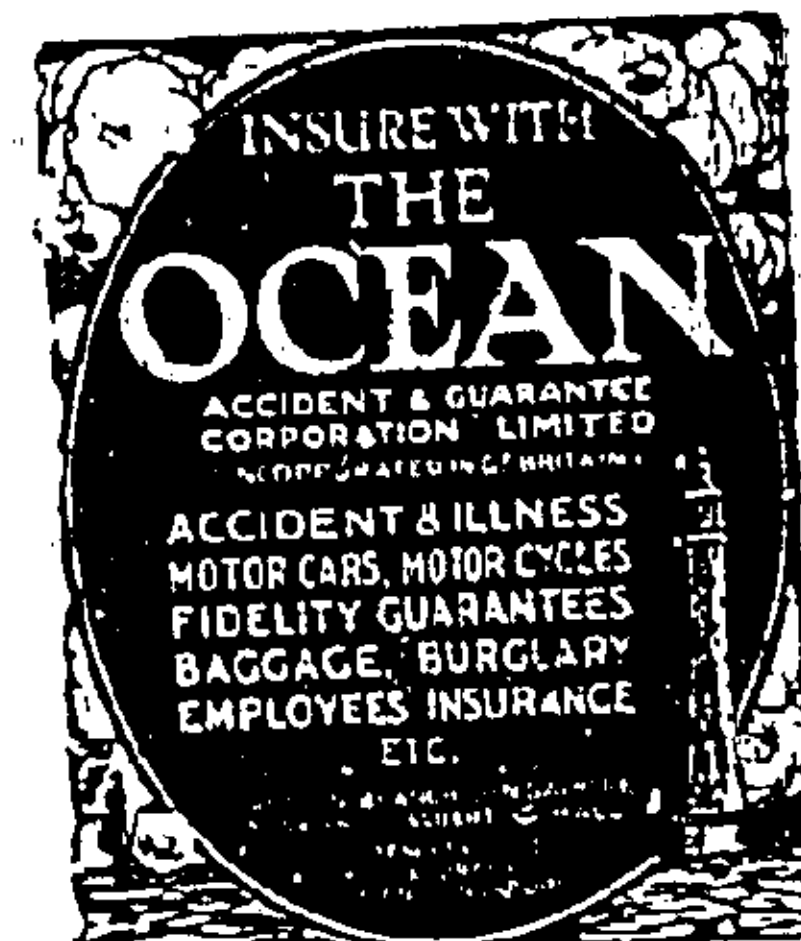
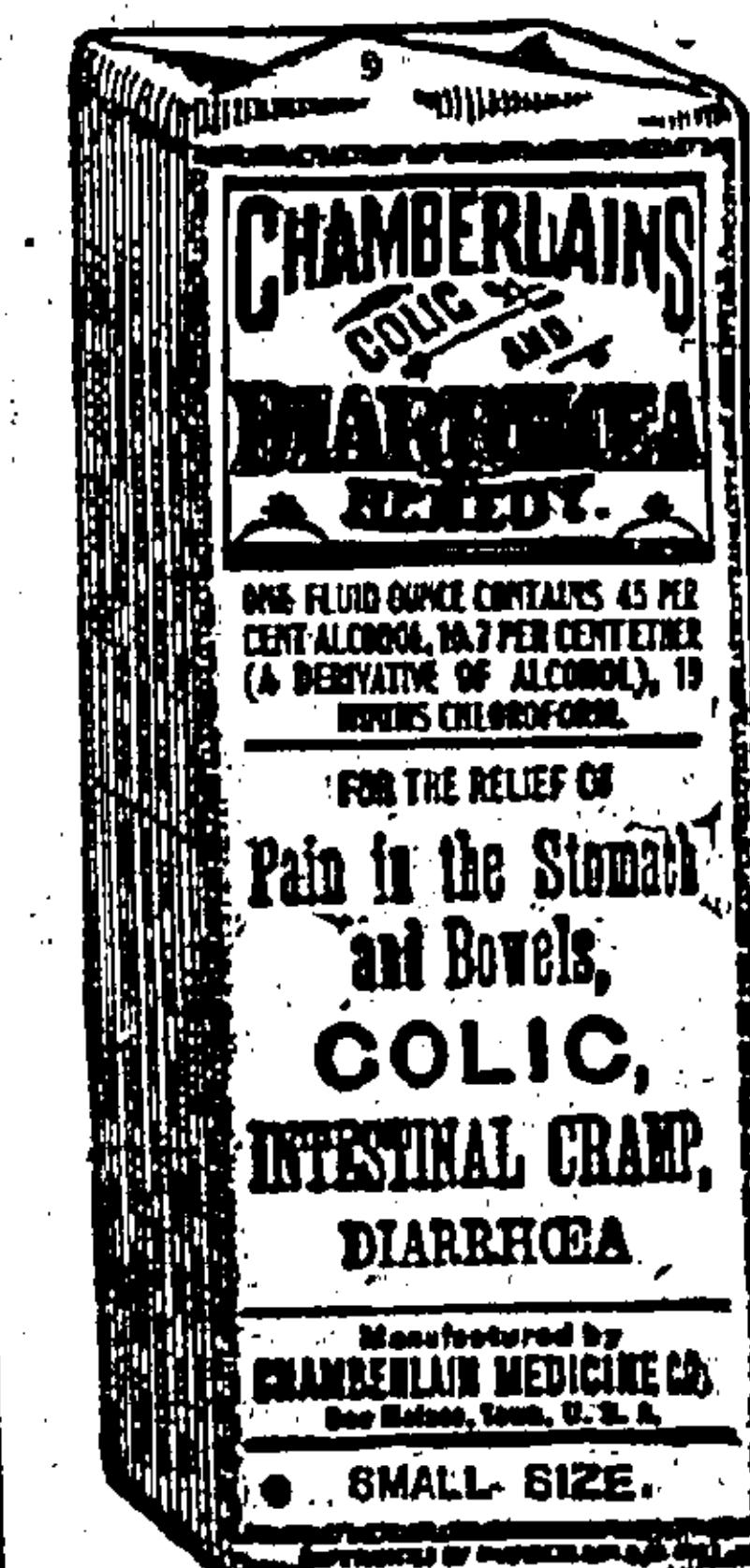
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(Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of
the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, incor-
porated by Royal Charter, London.

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tion).

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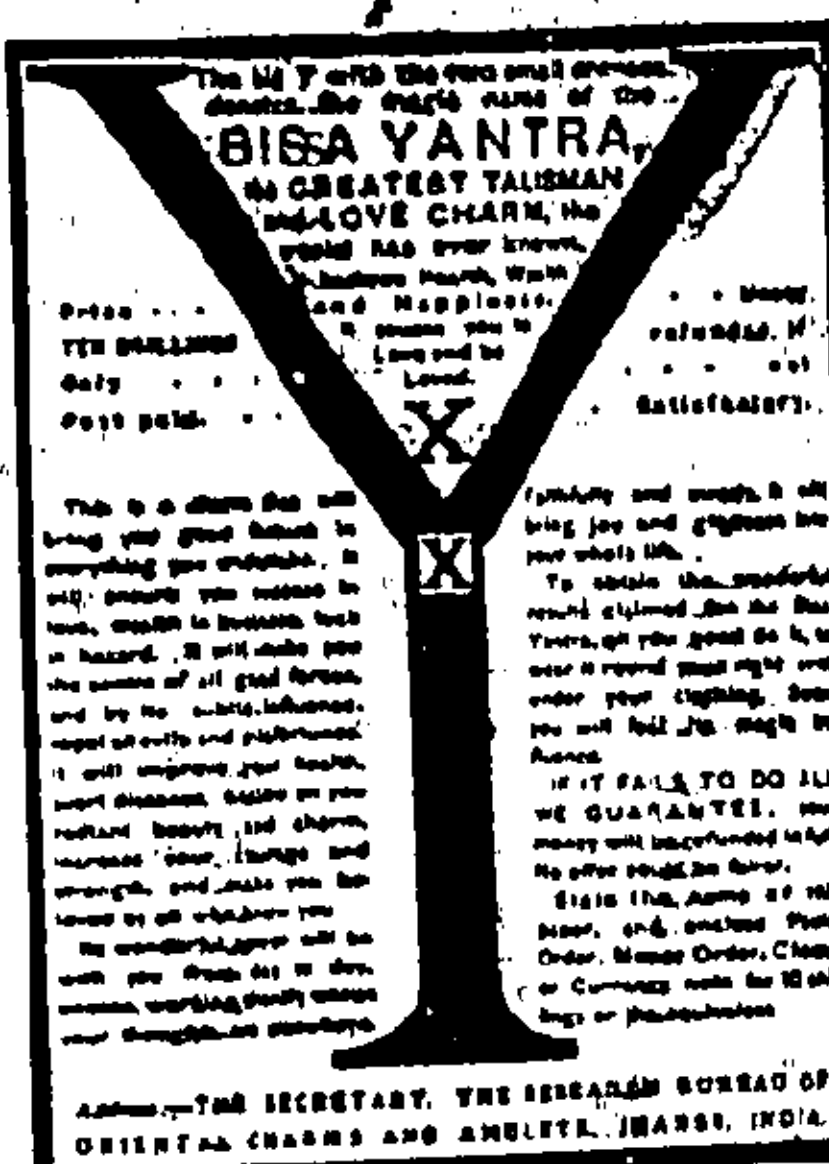
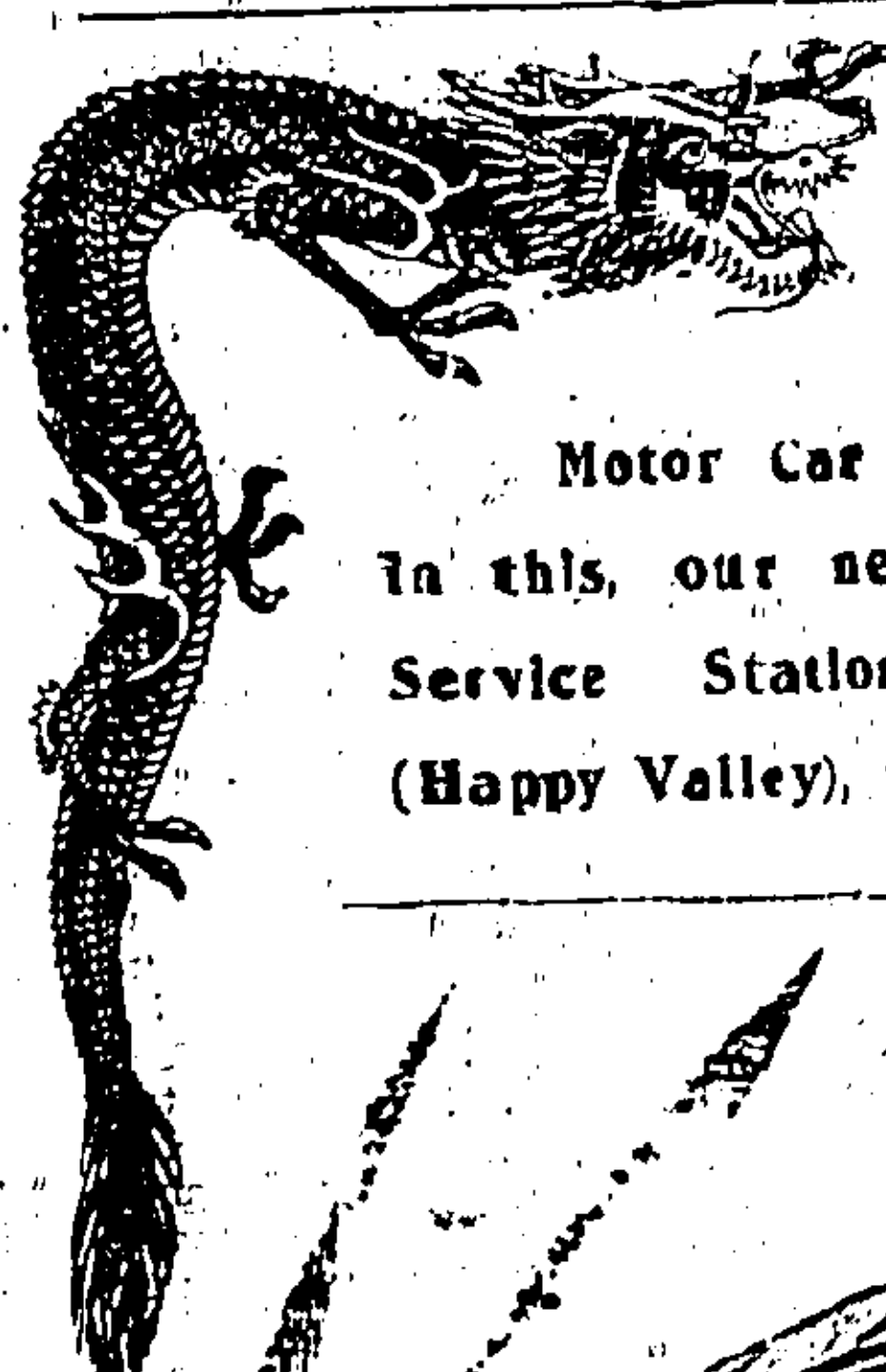
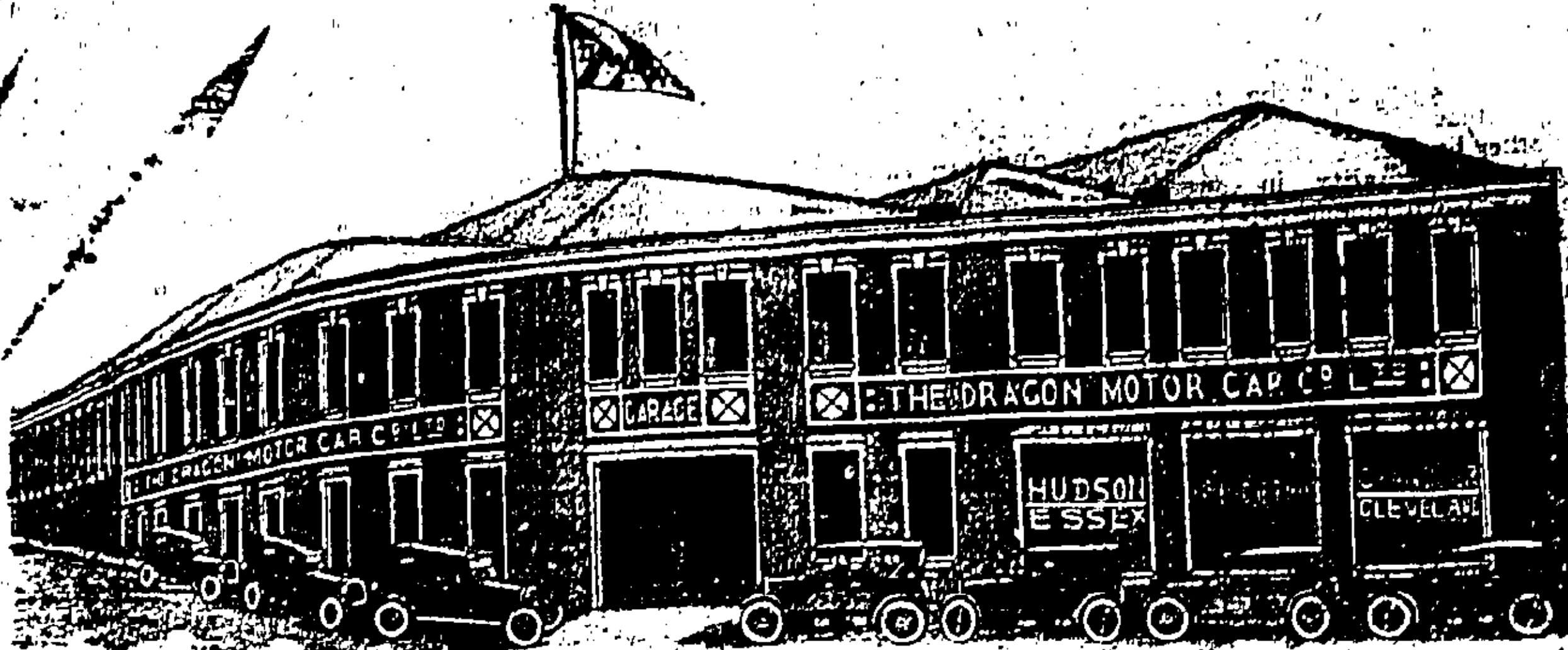
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Small Size.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
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"MALWA"

Arrived HONGKONG on 15th JUNE, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, OLBALTAAN,
BRUSSELS, PORTSAID, ADEEN,
BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godown for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's surveyors, Messrs.
GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays
and Thursdays.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown.MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1923. 1923PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTSLetters are lying at this Office for
Boxes—XK, XL, XV.TO LET—Second Week July, for 3 Months,
FURNISHED HOUSE, Kentford
Terrace, Kowloon, with Linen and Cutlery.
Servants by agreement. Apply X.M. c/o
Daily Press Office. 1923TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee
Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply
to 32, Kennedy Road. 1923BURGLAR ALARMS, 43 each. RAMSAY
& Co., 10, Beaconsfield Arcade. 189EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A Chinese
with Commercial Experience, Seeks
Position as Typist, Clerical purposes or
other work, not objected after Office Hours.
Reasonable Salary. Apply Box X.K. c/o Daily
Press Office. 1923FOR SALE.—One MOTOR BOAT, 40 h.p.
Kramath, Fingee. Electrically equipped
Length 30 feet. Speed approximately 12 Miles
per Hour. Can be seen on application to B.
CHRISTIANSEN in Liquidation, SEAMEAN
CANTON. 1923Motor Car storing, washing and cleaning
in this, our new concrete Main Garage and
Service Station, Wong Nel Chong Road
(Happy Valley), upper end of Race Course.PER
MONTH
\$20

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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Schoer	12,300 tons	10th July
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	25th July
*Schoer	12,300 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers.
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"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

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SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.

23rd June, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

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About 2nd July, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Panama"	10th July	16th July
S/S. "Bolivia"	25th July	17th August
M/S. "Australia"	25th August	31st August
M/S. "Java"	10th September	30th September
M/S. "Africa"	10th October	10th October
M/S. "Chile"	—	18th November

Subject to change without notice.

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AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRES FROM INDIAN PAPER.]

ERSKINE CHILDERS' WILL.

LONDON, May 22nd. The late Mr. Erskine Childers, the novelist, who was executed as an Irish rebel, left £5,972.

THE QUEEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, May 23rd. The Queen and Princess Mary had a narrow escape from a motor smash. While they were motoring to military operations at Aldershot to-day, a heavy lorry suddenly darted in front of the Royal car. The Queen's chauffeur increased speed, and passed the lorry by a few inches, but the car following, containing Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode, and a Lady-in-Waiting, crashed into the lorry and was partially wrecked. The occupants, however, escaped with a severe shaking.

THE TABLES AT MONTE CARLO.

LONDON, May 29th. A Monte Carlo message states that receipts from gambling in the last financial year amounted to 55,314,000,000 francs, being an increase of 425,000,000 francs. The Directors of the Casino state that the number of visitors increased, but there was a marked fall in gambling for high stakes, and there were fewer of the notoriously heavy gamblers, mostly British and Americans.

EARLY INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 29th. Professor Elliot Smith, commenting on discoveries of flint implements in peat in Holmestown, Denmark, maintain that they are relics of a race of fair people who inhabited Great Britain 7,000 years ago. The discovery, he declares, sheds a new light on the history of the northern migrations to the British Isles.

TRAGEDY IN SUFFOLK.

LONDON, May 29th. A strange tragedy, which is thought to be a sequel to the upsetting of a will, has been discovered at Hadleigh. A gardener, Henry Morley, was found shot dead in the garden of a castle near a detached villa which a few minutes before had been damaged by fire caused by heaps of rags, paper and straw, saturated with paraffin, being placed in various parts of the house. The former owner of the house, Mr. Charles Morley, who died in July, left the villa to Henry, but the Court had pronounced against the will.

BITTER WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 29th. England is still experiencing very cold weather, and yesterday the minimum temperature was 2 degrees lower than recorded in North Ireland.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

LONDON, May 29th. In connection with the exhibition of Max Beerbohm's latest caricatures in London, a chorus of criticism has broken out in regard to a number of cartoons of the Royal Family, which are regarded as in questionable taste, notably one depicting King Edward as an angel, and another dealing with the Prince of Wales and his marriage. Officials of the galleries state that there is no intention of removing these caricatures, and declare that no complaints have been made by visitors.

LONDON, May 30th. The Galleries are withdrawing the caricatures at the instance of Mr. Max Beerbohm, who disavows any intention of unkindness or disloyalty, and says that the cartoons were merely conceived in a spirit of lighthearted fantasy. Sir Gerald Du Maurier has purchased for 40 guineas Mr. Max Beerbohm's much-criticised caricature depicting the Prince of Wales as a grey-headed old man marrying the daughter of an Ealing landlady at a Registry Office 70 years hence. Sir Gerald Du Maurier, interviewed, said that he thought that too much fuss had been made about a harmless caricature, but it was essential to do something to prevent a wrong use of it, and he would not sell it to anyone except to the Prince of Wales.

FIRE AT A PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

LONDON, May 30th. Winton House, a preparatory school in Winchester, has been burned down. A boy, awakened by the smoke, gave the alarm, and 110 boys, in their night-dresses, rushed to the fire escapes. The flames spread in a most alarming manner. A roll-call of the boys showed that four were missing and a master thereupon rushed into the burning building, wearing a gas mask, and rescued a sleeping boy from the top floor. Another boy pluckily carried out a semi-conscious comrade, while three boys, who were cut off by the smoke, had the presence of mind to get wet sponges, and covering their mouths with these, dashed through the burning corridor. All the boys were saved, although the majority lost their belongings.

THE Y.M.C.A.'S ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, May 31st. Sir Arthur Yapp, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., being interviewed said that the Turkish ban on the Y.M.C.A. at Constantinople referred to the American Associations and had nothing to do with the work of the British Y.M.C.A., from which the American movement differed. The British Y.M.C.A. was only concerned with British troops and it was therefore inconceivable that it could arouse the hostility of the Turkish authorities in any way.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER.

LONDON, May 31st. An appeal which has been signed by influential people of a new organisation styled the British Empire Cancer Campaign, is given prominence in the English Press. It asks for funds from Great Britain, the Dominions and the Colonies to conduct an anti-cancer campaign throughout the Empire on an unprecedented scale, and announces that the Red Cross has placed its organisation machinery at its disposal for campaign.

THE LONDON SEASON.

LONDON, May 30th. Seven hundred will attend the first of the season's Evening Courts at Buckingham Palace. Debutantes, including 17 Americans, will, for the first time, be permitted to wear coloured frocks. The most popular shades are now pink, forget-me-not blue, and other flower hues. Some striking new fans consist of a single ostrich plume and others are huge things of several feathers, some measuring three or four feet across.

LONDON, May 31st.

According to precedent, last night's court was mainly official and diplomatic. The new Egyptian mode was a predominant feature of the ladies' toilettes. H.M. the Queen wore a very handsome, statuesque gown of shot gold and silver tissue, embroidered with pearls, and she wore an all-round crown in which the Kohinoor was set, as well as other diamond ornaments, including lesser stars of Africa.

AIRCRAFT DISPOSAL CO. SUEZ.

LONDON, May 30th. In the King's Bench Division, Major Wilfred Blake sued the Aircraft Disposal Company for alleged breach of contract, under an agreement to supply four aeroplanes, and claimed the delivery of one machine, which had not been supplied, or alternately, £300. The defendants contended that there was a condition that the plaintiff should fly round the world, and that they only agreed to supply the machines for £2,000, instead of the full price, £5,000, because they expected publicity. They counter-claimed the full list price of the three machines supplied, and said that of the £2,000 they received, £1,000 had been spent on reconditioning the machines, and £1,000 paid to another company for a seaplane. The plaintiff gave evidence, denying that he had guaranteed a world flight, and said that he only agreed to make the attempt. He contended that the defendants had gained much world publicity from that attempt.

LONDON, May 31st.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, giving judgment for Major Blake with costs, said that he was of the opinion that there was an agreement to sell although he said that Major Blake had got the flying boat absurdly cheap. Counsel for defendants said that they would deliver the flying boat, and not its value.

ANOTHER LADY M.P.

LONDON, June 1st. The victory of Mrs. Philipson has created a great stir in the Lobby. The Conservative organisers expected that she would hold the seat, but did not anticipate that she could achieve such a triumph. Members who expect to see in Mrs. Philipson anything suggesting the popular conception of a light comedy actress will be disappointed. She is quiet and shy and as she makes no pretence to oratory will probably be heard less than Lady Astor or Mrs. Wintingham. She will, however, be an interesting recruit at Westminster, which has never had an actor member.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF BETTING.

LONDON, June 1st. At a conference of the Betting Taxation Committee, Sir Horace Hamilton, the Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, submitted a scheme for levying a duty on betting. He proposed that they should make as few alterations as possible in the law governing betting and his proposals would not affect lotteries, as for example sweepstakes, or gaming, which would still remain illegal. The Board suggested that a duty should be levied at a uniform percentage rate on all amounts registered as bets with professional bookmakers, and everyone carrying on the business of receiving bets should be required to hold an excise licence, renewable annually. The Board suggested that the duty charged in respect of each licence should be substantial, say, £10 annually. Cash betting off the course should only be carried on in licensed betting offices, in which connection the duty might be £20 yearly.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILLINGS. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"HOBSANG" Tuesday, 19th June, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOBSANG" Tuesday, 19th June, Noon.
NEWCHWANG via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING" Thursday, 21st June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" Thursday, 21st June, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG" Friday, 22nd June, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG" Friday, 22nd June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Friday, 22nd June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING" Sunday, 24th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG" Sunday, 24th June, Noon.
Kobe via MOI	"NAMSANG" Tuesday, 26th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG" Tuesday, 26th June, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" Tuesday, 26th June, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Thursday, 28th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HINSANG" Friday, 29th June, Noon.
Kobe via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG" Saturday, 30th June, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Soratts and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Soratts and Yantian via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when Indonesian offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HISEBANG" and "MATEBANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Changhai.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow. By five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 21st June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th June.	"GLENAPP"	1st July.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	16th July.	"GLENIFFER"	9th August.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENBANDA"	30th July.			
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	13th Aug.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

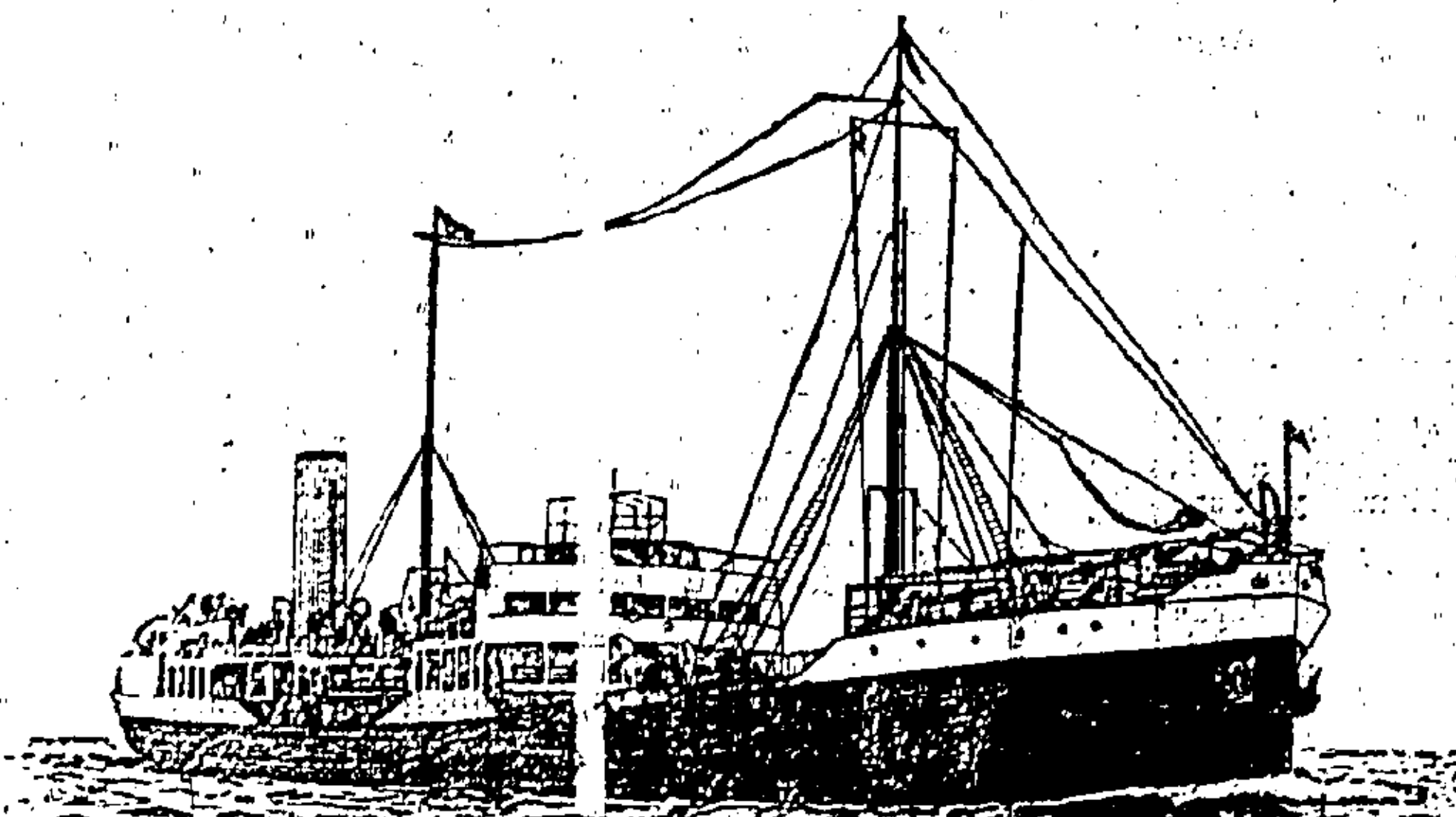
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427'0" x 58'1" x 31'0" x 8,400 tons d.w. x 8,100 H.P.

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R. M. DYER, E. Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

181-182-1-Warning to

June 17th at 18.30.—Warning to Hong-kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 130 miles of Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 138 deg. E. moving N.N.W.

June 18th at 10.45.—Warning to Hong-kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon likely to reach N. Long. 138 deg. E. direction unknown, position uncertain.

June 19th at 10.37.—Pressure has increased slightly from Vladivostok to the Bonins. It has decreased slightly at the majority of other reporting stations.

A depression extends from S.W. China to S.E. Manchuria.

The position of the typhoon is uncertain. It appears to be nearly stationary, 200 or 300 miles E. of northern Luzon.

Hongkong Fairfall. At 10 a.m., 18th June, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1st, 24.17 inches, against an average of 32.51 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon 19th June, is as follows:—

District. Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock S. winds, moderate & showery.

Permos Channel The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacocks The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Lamacocks and Nam... The same as No. 1.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE			
From June 18th to 23th, 1923.			
HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	H'kong Standard Time.
		Height.	
		fe. in.	h. m.

Tues.	19	11	1 35	4	1	6	0 12
Wed.	20	11	1 44	5	8	8	7 41
Thurs.	21	10	0 33	4	2	4	6 10
Fri.	22	10	0 44	4	5	5	8 35
Satur.	23	11	1 03	4	5	8	7 32
Sun.	24	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Mon.	25	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Tues.	26	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Wed.	27	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Thurs.	28	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Fri.	29	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Satur.	30	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36
Sun.	31	11	1 03	4	5	8	9 36

[illegible]

CANADIAN

HOME

Home

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, I.

	Empress Australia	June 2
	Empress Abla	July 1
	Empress Canada	July 2
	Empress Russia	Aug.
	Other Atlantic	
	Southampton, GL	
	Allotment of Cabins on a	

Three
Standard Sleep
Canadian Pacific Hotels
Winnipeg
"CANADIAN"
Passenger Departures
Freight and Express

Asia left
Sth, at 6
day, at 4

Australia left
y, and is
day, June

Asia left
via Japan
Sth, and is
is due at

Saigon on

Yamashita S
Steamship Own
Coalmine Own

Hongkong

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KEBLUNG

For HAIPHONG

For KEELUNG

For

Branch Office

July 8th.
une 24th.
th, 6 a.m.
une 27th.
July 8th.

No. 27, Bonham Str
Tel. Central N

10

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr R. T. Atken	Mr C. Lindberg
Mr H. C. Au (Jrson)	Mr A. C. Lofte
Mr B. Anderson	Mr W. A. Mackenzie
Mr Burdick	Mr P. Markham
Mr & Mrs Jack Dehar	Mr P. Marks
Mrs E. B. Bellio	Mr H. J. May
Mr & Mrs (C. Berghelm)	Mr & Mrs P. J.
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Mr R. J. Birbeck	Miss M. McClosky
Mrs E. Blackburn	Mr C. H. Montagu
Mr I. W. Bright	Dr J. Morrison
Mr W. Bessant	Mr A. Nator
Mrs W. Bryant	Mr & Mrs S. L.
Mr A. M. Burchall	Mr J. E. Nole
Mr C. A. Calkins	Mr A. J. O'Leary
Mr & Mrs G. Carrere	Major S. W. Oliver
Mr & Mrs A. J. Cataneo	
& child.	
Mr S. J. C. Cag	Mr & Mrs W. E. J.
Mr J. H. Connell	
Mrs Crocker	
Mr R. M. Dalgarno	Mr R. Patterson
Mr C. E. Davis	Mr T. Peirce
Mr J. V. C. Davis	Mr S. S. Perry
Mr & Mrs de Ducker	Mr M. Rafan
Mr E. J. L. van Delden	Mr L. H. Rawson
Mr J. A. Dixon	Mr A. R. Richard
Mrs Eugles van	Mr A. H. Lowe
Engelbrechten	Mr W. Saunders
Mr K. Essner	Mr D. H. Scott
Mr G. E. Falkner	Mr J. L. C. van
Mr E. F. Fisher	
Mr C. L. Gantz	Mr C. C. Shelton
Mr J. Greay	Mr Skokarsczyk
Capt. T. C. Hall	Mr A. Scott Smith
Mr & Mrs W. A.	Dr L. W. Smith
Hannibal	Miss A. Smith
Mr W. J. Hansen	Mr F. Soane
Mr John Scott Harston	Mr & Mrs U.
Mr A. G. A. Harma-	Mr J. C. Spalinger
worth	Mr W. E. Suen
Mrs S. Hirschberg	Mr O. E. Taylor
Mr A. Hirsch	Mr G. A. Thomas
Mrs F. L. Holmes	Miss Thompson
Mr & Mrs Ireland	Mr P. B. Tolliday
3 children	Mr & Mrs G. H.
Mr A. R. Johnston	
Mr J. M. de Jong	Miss A. Weissert
Mr & Mrs W. G.	Mr C. Wilson
Smith & son	Mr & Mrs C. B.
Mrs C. Luntton	
Mr E. Leerbeck	Mr W. Woodhead
Mrs W. M. Lewis	Lt & Mrs O. Wood.
Miss H. Little	Mr & Mrs J. B.
	Wright & 2 ch.

From June 18th to 25th, 1923.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$405, G. \$420. **YOKOHAMA MARU** (calling Keelung) Monday, 25th June
KAGA MARU Tuesday, 24th July
 via Singapore.

AMSTERDAM via LONDON & ROTTERDAM due beginning of July.
 TSURUGA MARU
 VERPOOL via MARSHILLES & VALENCIA. ... due 1st half of July.

NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA PANAMA. ... beginning July.
GENOA MABU ...
GENOA AIRS via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

ALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok. Friday, 22nd.
OSAKA MARU
YAGASAKI KÖLE & YOKOHAMA. Monday, 16th.

HAOKODATE MARU
For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN K.**
E. H. KAMEI, Manager

W. S. BAILEY & CO., L

Vessels built and shipped for re-education service.

Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.

[illegible]

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Mr & Mrs C. B. Brown
Mrs D. Clayton
Mr F. M. Crawford
Mr & Mrs W. W. Loreth
Mr & Mrs E. Lund
Mr Manderfeld

Mr. Lissnerman
PALACE HOTEL
M. W. P. Lissner

Mr R. C. Coarck
Mr O. C. Dance
Mr H. Davis
Mr J. Jack

Mr. L. McLaren Mr. H. H. Vane
Mr. R. G. Lowder Mr. D. Wilson

PRINCE HOTEL.

Town.	Miss Barton	Mr. L. Loyd
	Mr G. W. Barton.	Mr. & Mrs J. Martin
	Mr V. Bennjamina	Mr. & Mrs W. J. E.
	Miss I. A. Blair	McKenzie

Eng. Captn. A. H. Brown	Mr J. Finlay Miller
Miss Butterworth	Dr. E. Minets.
Mr A. N. B. Carr	Mr T. Mitchell
Mr C. I. Church	Mrs B. W. Nesbie

Col. C. W. Davis
1 Lt. Col. R. A. Dobbins
Mr & Mrs Oscar Eager
Lt. Col. Hayes
Mr A. H. Penn
Major & Mrs F. H.
Phillips
Mr J. Bairston

Mr D. Fitzgerald
Mr & Mrs W. D.
Goodfellow
Mr F. M. Gullrich

Mr. J. B. Hawker
Mr. & Mrs W. J. Hawker
Lt.-Col. S. F. Hoard
Lt. & Mrs B. A. Hill

Capt. & Mrs. L. D. Jon.
Major A. E. B. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Jones
Mr. S. J. Jordan

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

REPORTS of the
for the

PRESS

1. The two men could advance, sit on
William and the other two in any part of
the two men.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm increases with the number of iterations. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm is 100% when the number of iterations is 100.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

1. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... 13th July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

2. "CITY OF CORINTH" ... 30th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
3. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £92.—2nd Class £62.
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £84.—2nd Class £58.
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £56.

N.B.—"C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 750)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

(10)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "KEEMUN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th June.
 2. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.
 3. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
 4. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

(HONGKONG AND CANTON.)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

(17)

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Port of Call.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	—	—	25th June
CELEST	—	—	9th July
PORTOIS	18th May	20th June	23rd July
ANGELO	1st June	3rd July	6th Aug.
ORABORD	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 56. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 58. 0s. 0d.
 2nd Class ... £ 68. 0s. 0d. 2nd Class ... £ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1. "C. MAGES" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 27th June.
 2. "LT. DE MISSIESSY" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about mid. July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

2) CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Parnmore ... Tuesday, 19th June, at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 26th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,

General Managers.

(18)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

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No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"JEYPORE"	5,318	19th June, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	14th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	5,334	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,283	25th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"SODIAN"	8,097	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	6,813	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"KARAFUR"	8,097	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"MACDONALD"	10,341	26th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,097	31st Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,341	6th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp
"KARAFUR"	8,097	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Madras, L'don, & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	5,052	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,049	30th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	7,000	20th June, D.L.	Amoy and Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,097	30th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TORILLA"	5,205	30th June	Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the carrying steamer.
 First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON	For NEW YORK
SS. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 24th June.	SS. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... on or about 28th June.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: (Furness) (21)**O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"ALBA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July ... Saigon
 "RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES" ... Monday, 9th July ... Saigon
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 9th July ... Saigon

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
 "ANDER MARU" ... Thursday, 21st June ... Friday, 6th July ... Saigon
 SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 2nd July ... Saigon
 CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
 "MALAY MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July ... Saigon

VICTORIA, BRATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
 "ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July ... San Francisco

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
 "HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July ... Saigon

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "ARGON MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July ... Saigon
 KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIH MARU" ... Sunday, 24th June ... Sunday, 1st July ... Saigon
 "AMARU MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July ... Saigon
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "SEBU MARU" ... Thursday 21st June, 10 a.m. ... Saigon

TAKAO DIRECT.
 "KIBU MARU" ... Monday, 16th July, ... Saigon
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
 E. SHIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port.	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th June, D.L.
HAIPHONG	"TIENSIN"	On 19th June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 19th June, Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 19th June, 4 p.m.
TJILATJAP	"TAIKOO WANG YI"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGTUAN"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 21st June, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & SHINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th June, D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 24th June, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Fridays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

(14)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	At Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, & Aus. Ports.
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone Central No. 36.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Due Hongkong In Port. Leave Hongkong 24th June.
 CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.
 U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 28th June. Leave Hongkong 28th June.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.
 "S.S. "Cadaretta" ... Due Hongkong In port. Leave Hongkong 27th June.
 U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 15th July. Leave Hongkong 15th July.

*Not Calling Singapore.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
 STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES-INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 800.
 U. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

(22)

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FUMME-L" ... sailing on or about 4th July.
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing beginning of August.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sailing on or about 26th July.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI	Kiao Maru	19th June.
AMOI	Kiao Maru	19th June.
SAIGON	Kiao Maru	19th June.
SHANGHAI	Kiao Maru	20th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Haiphong	Tientsin	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Handong Maru	10.30 A.M.
*Swatow, and Bangkok	Handong Maru	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Handong Maru	Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Handong Maru	Noon
Central and South America and	Handong Maru	Noon
*EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Handong Maru	Noon
via Victoria, B.C. 8th July	Handong Maru	Noon
Ship sails 20th inst. 10 a.m.	Handong Maru	Noon
Manila	Handong Maru	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada,	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
U.S.A. Central & South America	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
& EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
- due San Francisco, 12th July	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Marques, South Africa, India	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
EUROPE via MARSEILLES - due	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Marseilles, 22nd July	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
*Straits and Calcutta	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Java via Batavia	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Formosa	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Straits Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
- due Marseilles about 20th July	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Straits	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Keelung	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Seigon * Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Marques, South Africa, India via	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
via Marseilles - due Marseilles	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
29th July	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
via Thursday Island - due Thursday	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Island, 8th July	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.
Sund. Kan	Handong Maru	5.00 P.M.

FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Canton and Samahel	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Rongmoon	6.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wachow	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

TEIRESIAS	25TH JUNE London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"MACHAON"	2ND JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TROILUS"	16TH JULY London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELENUS"	23RD JULY London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

CYCLOPS	1ST JULY Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
NINGCHOW	15TH JULY Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PELEUS"	1ST AUG. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"PHILOCTETES"	3RD JULY } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAROS"	24TH JULY }

NEW YORK SERVICE

KEEMUN	25TH JUNE via Suez.
DIOMED	5TH JULY via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	25TH JUNE for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON"	9TH JULY for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON"	7TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR"	17TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & P.O. Agents), AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

18th June, 1923.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 8/3 ⁴
Bank Bill, on demand	— 8/3 9/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	— 8/3 9/16
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	— 8/4 3/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 8/4 3/16
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	— 8/4 5/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	— 835
Credit, 4 months' sight	— 885
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	— 53 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	— 54
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 17 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	— 17 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 70 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	— 70 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	} nom.
Price, 30 days' sight	} nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
	— 108
On MANILA.—On demand	
	— 106
On SINGAPORE.—On demand	
	— 98
On BATAVIA.—On demand	
	— 13 1/2
On HANKOW.—On demand	
	} nom.
On SAIGON.—On demand	
	— 80 1/2
On BANGKOK.—On demand	
	— 80 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	
	— 47.69
GOLD LIEP, 100 tin, per ton	
	— 32 1/16
BAR SILVER, per oz.	
	— 32 1/16